PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
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S. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Grand Promenade
Every night, at City Hall, from 10 to 12 P. M.

A Chance Worth Improving.
Messrs. Putnam & House, Gents' Furnishing Goods Dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling a choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered. Come and see.

For Holiday Gifts.
Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Ysra, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julius Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Universalist Fair.
At City Hall, every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Sheridan is expected in Washington, to take part in the consultation on Indian affairs.

A large number of officers of United States colored troops have been mustered out, among them Brigadier General C. H. Howard, who will doubtless be retained as a civilian Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Washington District. A number of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have also been mustered out.

Late news from the City of Mexico states that the people were pretty generally satisfied with the steps negotiated in the United States by Minister Romero during the late civil war in Mexico. Their amount is considered insignificant, and the people have become reconciled to them, hence the Government becomes strongthened as the agents' acts are vindicated. The Government will present a bill to Congress which shall designate the mode of payment of the outstanding Mexican bonds, and will also determine what bonds are legitimate. All loans of the Emperor are repudiated, Congress annulling the election of certain members of that body who served the late Emperor. Holders of bonds who were forced to advance to the liberal Government on the assurance during the war against the intervention, shall allow the Treasury four per cent. for the cash payment of such advances.

A Montreal dispatch of Wednesday night says: The fifth match for the champion cue was played in Mechanics' Hall here to-night, between James Dion and John M'Devitt. Betting was at first $10 to $8, finally $10 to $7, on Dion. Dion led throughout, sometimes by 300 points. When Dion had made 1,295, M'Devitt led him, but the Dion rallied, and by the time the lead fill he reached 1,488, when he missed and M'Devitt ran out with a break of 128, winning by twelve points, amid the wildest excitement. M'Devitt's runs were 128, 153 and 138. Dion's runs were 290, 110 and 157.

A local freight train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad broke through the bridge over the Sandusky river, at Fremont, yesterday morning. The engine and ten cars were thrown into the river. The conductor, named Carver, is missing and supposed to be in the wreck.

Wm. Tifton, a Chief Engineer in the navy, died at Baltimore on Tuesday.

After the adjournment of the Convention of Physicians of Maryland, in Baltimore, yesterday, an informal meeting was held and a memorial to President Johnson drawn up, praying for the release of Dr. Mudd. The memorial suggests that if Mudd was guilty of any wrong, he has suffered sufficient punishment.

F. N. Blake, United States Consul at Fort Erie, has directed that aid be furnished the crew of the American schooner Corinthian, wrecked off Long Point, and they will be sent to their homes.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday, the resolutions in reference to North West Territory came up for concurrence, and were carried by a large majority.

John McLean has resigned the Presidency of Princeton College, N. J.

The recent storm in California extended throughout the State, doing considerable damage, washing away bridges, and interrupting stage travel in the interior.

The St. Domingo Hurricane.

The recent hurricane at St. Domingo, W. I., was hardly less disastrous in its effects than the tornado at St. Thomas, which preceded it by a few days, and is thus described by a resident: It began at about eight o'clock, A. M., and blew in fits and roaring gusts till midnight. The great damage to the shipping and larger buildings in the city was done at the beginning of the blow. But all during that terrible day the wind and rain seemed to combine to continue steadily the work of destruction. The first crash of the gale unroofed whole streets of thatch-covered houses, and shook and loosened tiles on flat-roofed Moorish palaces, built by the younger followers of Columbus more than three hundred and fifty years ago. Old trees that had withstood the gales of centuries fell as if the air was at the roots. The rain came in such immense masses that it seemed as if a mountain torrent was running through the air, bearing on its surface leaves and branches of trees, fragments of timber, hats, handkerchiefs, and a miscellaneous host of dry goods, (dry no longer,) and even flesh. Corpses soon floated through the streets like cannon balls, and added to the fright of some, who thought the horrors of another siege was to begin. The poorer classes, who were drowned, one of their houses, assembled hastily what little poor valuables they happened to possess and waded through the flowing streets to the churches. Their blessed doors stood open as usual, and never did more stricken wanderers pass their portals. The grand old cathedral on the government square, began, as an inscription over its main entrance informs us, in 1514, and was completed in 1540, was crammed, with a weeping, terror-stricken multitude. There was not a living thing to be seen in the streets except, when, at long intervals, some desperate adventurer, at the risk of his life, would pick or crawl his way along under the lee of the walls left standing, from one to the other of the old city, in search of some missing relative or friend.

Before this late visitation Santa Domingo City was famous chiefly for its magnificent ruins, and one recalling the city of to-day would not at first glance be impressed with any sudden change wrought in the fortunes of its inhabitants. All the prominent edifices remain standing. But the desolation is in the hearts of the poor. Thousands are homeless. The roofs of their dwellings being blown off in the first heavy gust, the rain afterwards deluged and spoiled everything in the shape of furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, &c.; so that large numbers have saved nothing but the clothes they stood in. Some of these poor people owned a "burrow," or donkey—but only two, and with which they did a kind of slow express business about town; others kept a few hens or a few goats, or a cow. A great part of these domestic animals were killed during the gale.

Texan Beef.

At the taking of the last census Texas had, or was estimated to have, 3,500,000 head of horned cattle. They were worth little then, just as in the South American pampas the best stock was killed for the tongue and hide. A plan lately devised has introduced much of the South American beef into Europe in a comparatively fresh state. The fact that Texas cattle can be bought for eight to ten dollars a head in gold there, while selling at twenty to forty cents a pound here, has led to a plan by which some 30,000 to 40,000 Texas cattle have been collected at Abilene, on the Arkansas river, seventy-five miles from its mouth, one hundred and sixty-five miles west from Kansas City and three hundred and seventy-five miles from northern Texas. Great preparations have been made for receiving and fattening animals here, and from here they will be transported to the east. They can be sold for four cents a pound, gross, in Chicago, and leave a good profit over all expenses. They can be sold for six and seven cents here, with equal results. The matter has been so well demonstrated that extensive preparations have been made for the ensuing year, and the Texas farmers will be rejoiced to get cash for their stock and we to get beef for our cash. The wild cattle we get quite so succulent eating while killed in the grass as our stall-fed beasts. But when a Texas cow has been fed for four or five weeks and kept quiet, nothing but buffalo hump is tenderer, juicier or better flavored.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Virginia Politics.

A Richmond dispatch says: The defeat of impeachment is considered as the first indication of the failure of all radical measures in Congress. The Republicans are beginning to be pressed on this question, and the Conservatives are correspondingly elated and emboldened to resist reconstruction measures. The Radicals in the convention are anxious to frame an unexceptionable constitution, embodying universal suffrage; inserting the clause, however, of an educational qualification. Five years after the ratification, provision may be made allowing certain disfranchised rebels to hold office who evince a desire to aid reconstruction. The Conservatives assert that any constitution with negro suffrage will certainly be defeated by fifteen thousand majority.

[If Virginia conservatism does nothing worse than rejoice over the defeat of the impeachers, it will have a good deal of sympathy in the *World.*]

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1867. NO. 79.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Captured and Abandoned Property.

Speech in Defense of the President.

BILL TO REPEAL COTTON TAX.

NO ACTION TAKEN IN THE SENATE.

Circuit Court at Erie, Penna.

Depression in the Shipping Interests.

Canal Around the Falls of Ohio.

PITTSBURGH CITY ELECTION.

A Navy Yard at Erie.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1867.

In the Senate to-day no important legislative business was transacted. Most of the session was consumed in a speech of Reverdy Johnson, in defense of the President, and in reply to Mr. Drake's speech of Tuesday last.

The Finance Committee reported the House bill without amendment providing for a repeal of the cotton tax.

The House talked over a good deal of miscellaneous business, but accomplished but little. A considerable number of resolutions were referred, among which was one providing for colored diplomatic representatives of this Government at Hayti and in Africa.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1867.

SENATE.

A memorial was presented by Mr. POMEROY, from citizens of Minnesota, praying for impartial suffrage.

Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Committee on Finance, a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution that contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Departments shall, in the present unsettled condition of the country, not be made for a period longer than one year. Adopted.

Mr. NOYES introduced a bill to amend the various acts establishing the Navy Department. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the bill in regard to proceeds of captured and abandoned property.

The question was upon the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to amendment. Mr. Edmunds stated that since yesterday he had learned that the Secretary of the Treasury had been instructed to appoint Treasury agents under acts of Congress. Mr. Chase had consulted the Solicitor as to whether he had the authority to decide which was captured and which abandoned property. The question had arisen whether the President or Secretary had authority to submit the question to a commissioner, and particularly in what had been called the Savannah cotton cases, the Attorney General had decided adversely. The Secretary of the Treasury, he believed, had given up no cotton in a manner conflicting with that opinion. He read a letter from the Attorney General, dated April 24th, 1866, expressing the opinion that certain property was unjustifiably seized, not having been the property of the Confederate States. This letter stopped the Secretary of the Treasury from personal blame.

Mr. FESSENDEN said this matter was doubtless cause of much of the embarrassment and aggravated dissatisfied claimants of such property. Few had any conception of the trouble and difficulty entailed on the Treasury Department by the large amounts of property scattered all over the country, which had been seized. The law did not mean that the gross receipts of captured property should be paid into the Treasury. Secretary Chase had established the principle of paying the expenses of captured property out of the property. Would it be proper that when certain property was unjustifiably seized, it should be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury? Mr. Chase had decided it would be first subject to proof. The sixth section made it the duty of the army and navy seizing abandoned property to turn it over to the government. They had been in the habit of selling property that they never had abandoned, and the usage of the Treasury had properly allowed proof of ownership.

In an act of 1864, it was provided that the proceeds, after the expenses, were to be paid into the Treasury, under which law he had assumed control of that department. He had doubtless erred in indorsing the opinion referred to from the Solicitor of the Treasury, which sufficiently considering the difference between captured and abandoned property, but an investigation would show that under his administration, and probably under that of the Secretary, no property subject to seizure. They had exercised most scrupulous care—so great care, indeed, that a part of the officers set aside for that investigation, with a competent gentleman detailed to pronounce on the legal aspect of the case. In addition to that, he himself had always examined cases after decision by this Bureau, and had sometimes set them aside. Mr. McCulloch had simply followed the course marked out by himself and his predecessor, and he felt called to take a share of the blame, if there were any. If this bill should pass with the amendment, though the Treasury Department had no objection, it would subject the officers to endless worry and claims against such property, depriving them of their remedy.

Mr. SHERMAN said that when he claimed yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had conformed his action to the opinion of the Solicitor, the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) had taken him by surprise in denying the fact. He read a statement from the Secretary's report showing that the fact was as he had stated. He explained that the Committee on Finance had deferred action on the bill on the representation of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the proceeds of the thirty-four million dollars worth of property. Doubtless it was not proper for that money to remain without being carried into the Treasury. If the Senator from Maine thought more time should be allowed, he had no objection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the only reason for delay was that the only the net proceeds that were to be paid into the Treasury, and there were certain claims to be tested.

The amendment was then lost, and, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON rose to speak on Mr. Drake's resolution relative to the President's message.

Mr. TRUMBULL, desiring to speak on the pending bill, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DRAKE rose to a personal explanation in regard to the attack upon him by the *National Intelligencer* and *New York World*, based upon correspondence in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under the *nom de plume* of Mack. The charge was that he (Drake) had voted in the Legislature of Missouri in 1856–'57 that money in his State should be put up by the Sheriff at public auction. He would be unjust to himself and his State did he not pronounce this totally false. In January, 1857, he was selected to that assembly, and took his seat, not having previously been a member. The previous winter the House passed such a bill, and after he took his seat a modified bill was offered to the same effect. An amendment was offered providing that negroes or mulattoes settling in the State within five years should be reduced to slavery. He had voted for it. The operation of it would have been confined to a small number. If the bill should become a law without, every negro in the State was to be enslaved, but he had voted against the bill on its formal passage. The statement was, therefore, false and unfounded.

The Senate took up Mr. DRAKE'S resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke at length in defense of the President's message, declaring it one of the best sent in by any President.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the resolution was postponed till Monday, and the Senate took up the concurrent resolution to adjourn from the 20th of December to January 6, 1868.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it might occasion a pocket veto of the bill for the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He moved to amend the 20th to the 20th. Lost. The resolution was also lost, 18 to 20.

The President transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document, stating his reasons for suspending Secretary Stanton. The papers in the Fitz John Porter case were also sent in.

The Senate, at about four o'clock, went into executive session, and shortly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOMALL presented a memorial of various yearly meetings of the Society of Friends, praying a change of the Indian policy, substituting efforts to civilize and educate, in place of compulsion and war, and offering their gratuitous services in bringing about kind and Christian treatment of the Indians.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial from the Washington Monument Society for national aid to complete the monument. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court in the city of Erie, Pa. Referred.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes that have produced the present depression in shipping interests of the United States, and whether the navigation laws do not require a remission of internal duties on materials entering into the building of vessels, or some legislation to facilitate transfer of foreign vessels to American owners.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested an inquiry also as to whether return to specie payments would not be valuable to the interests of commerce.

Mr. ELIOT declined to admit any amendment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of locating at Cairo, or some other suitable place in Illinois, the marine hospital formerly located at Paducah, Kentucky, and destroyed during the rebellion. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the sale of public lands since the close of the war. Adopted.

Mr. PILE presented a resolution of a mass meeting at St. Louis on the rights of naturalized citizens to protection. Referred.

Mr. KERR asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the necessity, cost, &c., of constructing a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side.

Mr. EGGLESTON objected.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill levying a tax on crests and coats of arms on vehicles and household furniture in actual use. Adopted.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all general orders promulgated by the several commanders of military districts; all special orders issued by them or their subordinates, for the execution of the reconstruction laws or in any way relating thereto.

Mr. WARD rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. GETZ offered a resolution reciting that the cities of Boston and Pittsburgh had recently elected Democratic Mayors, thus indicating a spirit of disloyalty, which should be promptly suppressed, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have republican forms of government, and do not need reconstruction. Debate arising, the resolution went over.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that the solicitors of departments and other law officers of the Government shall constitute part of the Attorney General's Department. Adopted.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a resolution directing the Select Committee on Bounties to report on the earliest possible day. Adopted.

Also, a joint resolution to retain in service officers of the Freedman's Bureau. Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of selling the Navy Yard and Naval depot at Erie, Pa. Adopted.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution that when any treaty made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on the laws and appropriations of Congress according to its discretion. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CARY offered a resolution that in the opinion of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury should not provide for the immediate payment of the seven millions of bonds issued under the act of January 14, 1862, and the eight millions issued under that of March 31st, 1848, but their payment should be postponed until coin and legal tender notes shall be of the same value. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CARY introduced a bill to abolish land offices at Chillicothe, Indianapolis, and Springfield, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the details of the expenses of the Alaska trip to Europe of the Miantonomah, specifying items in detail.

Mr. BROOKS rising to debate, the resolution went over.

The State of Tennessee being called for resolutions, Mr. ELDRIDGE presented the same question of order which he presented last week, that according to the decision of the Chair, as the State of Tennessee having been only admitted into the Union a year ago, the State of Wisconsin took precedence of it in the call of States.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that the gentleman from Wisconsin having exhausted the call of States on the last week, it should be considered "played out."

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that if the remark was applied to the gentleman from Illinois, he would say "played out" first and last.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by laws that the claims of citizens of the United States against the government to Hayti, Liberia and other parts of Africa shall be selected from citizens of African descent.

The pending question having been recorded and the main question ordered, Mr. CHANLER called for the ayes and nays for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, that he might move to refer the resolution.

The vote on ordering the main question was reconsidered.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the resolution on the table; yeas 66, nays 72.

The main question then, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, referred to the Foreign Committee.

The House agreed to adjourn to-day till Monday, but reconsidered the action, and agreed to-morrow for general debate in Committee of the Whole.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to extinguish title to the buildings and sites as are not required by the Government on their refunding the amount paid for them, with an abatement for injuries received, was, on motion of Mr. ELIOT, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military to inquire into the expediency of extending the additional bounty act to widows of soldiers who have died since its passage.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Secretary of War was directed to report the information called for by the House resolution of July last, respecting swamp lands in the South.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to inform the House whether any of the public vessels sold since the war were captured from the enemy.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution reciting that the report of the Secretary of War shows the expenses of the United States Military Department amount to about $77,000,000, being more than the entire expenses of administering the National Government in the earlier and better days, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army to the peace establishment. Adopted.

Subsequently Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote, remarking that the preamble contained a reflection on Gen. Grant.

Mr. ROSS disclaimed any such purpose.

The vote was reconsidered and the resolution laid on the table.

Mr. BAKER then offered a resolution reciting that it is on every account expedient that the military establishment of the United States should be as small and economical as is compatible with the real and absolute wants of the country, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so reducing the army. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BUCK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the amount of revenue from distilled spirits collected in Illinois for the six months ending November 30. Adopted.

Mr. BUCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the expense of the investigation against the President before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the total abolition of the tax on fish and whisky seized for revenue frauds. Adopted.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tax all incomes not exceeding $2,500.

The SPEAKER presented executive communications as follows: From the Secretary of War, relative to the claim of Messrs. Ames & Co., of Chicopee, Mass., for supplies furnished in the Burnett case. They were appropriately referred.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to selling Indian reservations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of purchases and sales of 5.20 and 7.30 bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. HYDE in the Chair.

Mr. MAYNARD spoke in favor of Committee in defense of the present government of Tennessee, and in asserting the loyalty of his colleagues, he declared if compelled to choose between negro domination for the rebels and rebel domination for the negroes and loyal men, he would not be long in making a choice. The Committee then rose.

Mr. VAN WICK offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to report why the supervisor of the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers has been exempted from the payment of the special tax on lotteries. He denounced it as one of the most infamous frauds and swindles ever sought to be perpetrated under the guise of charity. The first prize advertised was a farm said to be worth $60,000. That farm happened to be in his own Congressional District, and was not worth $6,000. The other prizes consisted of diamonds. He understood them to belong to a New York tobacconist, who, some few years ago, had been cheated in advancing $300,000 on them, and they were afterwards found to be worthless stones. Resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

By Cuba cable of yesterday we have the following: It is reported the Bay of Samana has been tendered the United States for a loan of a million of dollars in gold. The revolutionary movement in Curacoa has failed. General Montez had attempted to escape from Hayti, but failed. Great suffering prevails in Jamaica from continual rains. Earthquake shocks continue in the West Indies, and some small islands have disappeared. Admiral Palmer has hopes of saving the United steamer De Soto. Workmen are making good progress on her.

THE VERMONT DISASTER.

List of the Killed and Injured.

MONTPELIER, December 12.—The number killed by the railroad accident yesterday was fifteen; other casualties over forty, many very severe. It is feared more will die, and others require amputation.

BURLINGTON, Vt., December 12.—The following is a list of the casualties at Farrow Bridge:

KILLED.—Lewis Rock, Northfield; A. L. Moore, Waterbury; Peter Button, Rouse's Point; Geo. Satterodt, Burlington; Timothy McCarty, Northfield; Chris. Divine, Northfield; Timothy Mott, Alburg.

WOUNDED.—Henry Brindle, South Royalton, badly; recovery doubtful. L. Button, LaColle, Canada East; Jack Inwardly, wrist broken; Jno. McMahon, Montpelier, wrist broken and side hurt; Isaac Osborn, St. Thomas, Canada East, slightly; George H. Mills, Alburg, head and hips; Christopher Derrick, Canada, head and hip; Peter Lowrie, Rouse's Point, head, leg and side; William Whelock, Madrid, New York, leg broken; D. White, Northfield, head, feared fatally; C. Bronson, West Albany, slightly, Henry Durkee, Lebanon, New Hampshire, feared fatally; John Hoyle, St. Thomas in wardly and head; John Connelly, Granby, Canada East, arm broken; Patrick Mahon, Montpelier, both arms and one leg broken; Fredgrick Miller, Rouse's Point, shoulder and side; Edward Seymour, Rouse's Point, neck and head; G. W. Kinsburg, Northfield, shoulder; O. Twiss, Alburg, Springs, head bruised; Michael Haley, Granby, Canada East, leg, shoulder and head; W. Fadden, Swanton, hip; Young Wells, Albany, thigh; Charles Beswick, leg broken; George Cooke, West Albany, slightly; Eugene C. Hasee, Manchester, New Hampshire, burned slightly; Stephen Horner, West Franklin county, badly cut; F. Savage and David Mason, Champlain, New York, heads and jaws; Wm. Corbill, St. Albans, head badly cut; Peter Gage, Champlain, leg broken; George Randall, telegraph operator, Northfield, leg badly injured.

THE STORM.

Severest Storm Ever Known—Damage to Shipping—Railroads Blockaded, &c., &c.

SANDUSKY, O., December 12.—The severest storm of wind and snow ever known in this section has been raging for the past twenty hours. The water in the bay rose five feet, and did much damage to shipping and warehouses. Many chimnies were blown down. There are no signs of an abatement of the storm at five P. M.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—There has been a heavy northeast storm of hail and snow since one o'clock last night.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, December 12.—A heavy storm of wind and snow from the northeast now prevails. Trains on the Toledo road have been abandoned. Eastern trains are off time, and those outward bound will probably be abandoned. All trains south have been abandoned.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Cold and snowing hard. Wind north-east.

CINCINNATI.—Cold and snowing.

COLUMBUS.—Snowing hard.

HARRISBURG.—Cold and snowing hard.

OIL CITY.—Blustering, cold and snowing.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—A heavy hail and snow storm commenced last night, and still continues.

NEW YORK, December 13.—A heavy snow storm commenced last night, and still prevails, with a high north-east wind. Railroad and steamboat communication is suspended in every direction.

BOSTON, December 12.—A thick north-east snow storm commenced here at three o'clock.

PORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of U. S. Steamer De Soto from St. Thomas—Yellow Fever.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 12.—The United States steamer De Soto, Commander Boggs, has arrived here after a passage of six days from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commissioners on board, and also Rev. Dr. Hawley, who was sent out by our Government to secure the acquiescence of the people of St. Thomas to the annexation of the island to the United States. Wm. Moore, vice Consul at St. Croix, left there as per order of the Navy Department, on the steamer Monongahela, which was wrecked at St. Croix. Five men of the ship were drowned. Capt. Burrows, of the United States steamer Susquehanna, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas. Rear Admiral Palmer was very low with fever. There were also fifteen cases of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Don. The De Soto's bottom was temporarily repaired before starting from this place. She leaks but little.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Internal Revenue Receipts for November—Failure in Business—Accidental Death of a Former Police Commissioner—Conflicts Removed—Union Trade Company.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, December 11, 1867.

To Messrs. Myers and Krebs, the gentlemen who attend to the financial interests of the United States in this city, I am indebted for the privilege of making the following extracts from the books in their office: The whole amount of tax returned for the month of November will be about $15,000, an increase over that of October of nearly $3,000. Of this amount the following persons and firms paid the largest amounts: Andrew Wylie, $1,200 00; S. Wallace & Son, woollen goods, $288 32; T. E. & J. H. Warner, cotton goods, $102 40; C. Wagner, cigars, $158 00; Waters & Murphy, cigars, $96 00; John A. Nash, cigars, $175 00. The following have not yet made their return yet. Having to collect from all the ticket offices on the line of the road, it necessarily requires a little longer time for them to get their report in; but I learn from those who are posted that it will amount to about $1,600 00.

James H. Prentis, one of our heaviest retail grocers, doing business on Fourth street, made an assignment yesterday; liabilities in the neighborhood of $5,000.

Mount Pleasant, four miles west of Col. W. R. Lloyd's, of this city, met with a severe accident yesterday. In attempting to climb a fence he slipped and fell, breaking his arm. Dr. Curtis set the broken limb.

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William Hanna, a former resident of Pittsburgh, and a most estimable young man, died in this city, at the residence of his mother, yesterday afternoon of consumption. His funeral took place this morning at 11 o'clock, and was largely attended.

Lewis K. McCoy, sentenced for life, and Joseph Addis, sentenced for three years—the former for murder in the second degree, and the latter for "borrowing" horses—were safely deposited in the penitentiary yesterday.

Mayor Lowry has issued a call of the new office, in the Phœnix building, this morning.

The Union Trade Company, a co-operative grocery association, organized in this city some two months ago, is in all items and purposes a success, notwithstanding it had a certain time allotted to it to live by the knowing ones. James Sterling, Esq., well known in the business circles of Pittsburgh, has charge of the institution, and is ably assisted by Robert Edward, ex-Marshal of this city. K. N. P.

STATE NEWS.

Heath Johns, Esq., Sheriff of Greene county, died at his residence in Washington township, on Thursday last, after an illness of several months.

A deed is now being recorded in the several Registers' offices, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company conveys to the Pennsylvania Canal Company all the line of canals from Columbia to Hollidaysburg. The consideration money is $2,650,000, and the revenue stamps affixed to it amounted to $750. This deed will have to be recorded in the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair.

Another attempted outrage on a defenseless female is recorded in the Harrisburg papers. About eight o'clock Tuesday evening, as Miss Henrietta Deitrich was passing along the street homeward, she was rudely seized by the neck by a fellow named George C. Finney. Two young men who witnessed the assault ran to the rescue, and after a vigorous pursuit captured the fellow and handed him over to the Mayor, who committed him for trial.

Peter W. Forney, son of Wien Forney, Esq., editor of the *State Guard*, at present State Librarian, has been appointed to a place in the United States Coast Survey, and assigned to duty in California.

The borough of Pithole held an election for borough officers on Monday, when Warren C. Plummer was elected Burgess by a majority of six over Charles H. Duncan.

It is said to be the intention of the Warren Bros. Oil Company, of New York, to build a 15,000 barrel iron tank at Pithole. The Warren Bros. are heavy buyers and shippers of oil, having their headquarters at Henry's Bend. This will give employment to a large number of men for some time to come.

A desperate character, one John Brown by name, confined in the Greensburg jail to await trial for larceny, escaped therefrom on Friday afternoon by knocking down Jailor Cline, who was in feeble health. The rascal was pursued and notwithstanding a determined resistance, was rearrested and placed in an iron-clad cell where he will remain until tried.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

VOLUNTEER MILITARY OFFICERS.

THEY DESIRE TO BE RETAINED.

Secretary Stanton's Removal.

The President Gives Reasons Therefor.

Rumored Dismissal of 100 Clerks.

Consultation on Military Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1867.

Volunteer Officers.

Representative Eliot, of Massachusetts, has drawn up a joint resolution to retain in the service until July all volunteer officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Grant by a recent order musters them all out on the 1st of January, and Mr. Eliot's object is to retain them until July, when the Bureau goes out of existence unless there is further legislation on the subject. Several Bureau officers are here lobbying for the proposition.

Secretary Stanton's Removal.

The President sent to the Senate this afternoon an official notice of his suspension of Secretary Stanton from office under the civil tenure law, together with the reasons for such suspension. The document covered some official correspondence between the President and Mr. Stanton, but in the main they show on the part of the President that Secretary Stanton obstructed him in the execution of the laws, and in official orders arising under them. The whole matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee for future action. The course taken to-day is contrary to the repeated declarations of the President that he should assign no reasons for the removal of Mr. Stanton, but simply send to the Senate the name of the latter's successor.

Rumored Dismissal of Clerks.

The rumored contemplated dismissal of one hundred clerks from the Treasury Department, at the suggestion of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment that three hundred be dismissed from the Treasury, have caused quite a commotion among office holders.

The Senate Officers.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of a new election of officers of that body, but adjourned without even taking a ballot, the conclusion being that such changes at this time are not demanded.

Military Matters.

General Sherman is expected here in about a fortnight. There is reason now for adding that General Meade, Thomas and Schofield are also coming to the city early, for consultation with Grant on military matters.

The Danish West Indies.

The fourth article of the new treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies declares that the cessation is to be deemed complete and absolute on the exchange of ratifications without waiting for a formal delivery. This is looked upon in the House as anticipating any contrary action on its part.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1867.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

There was a caucus of Republican Senators this morning to consider the propriety of a new election for officers of the Senate, and particularly Sergeant-at-arms in place of the present incumbent. After an expression of views, an adjournment took place under such circumstances as to leave the impression that the whole subject will be indefinitely postponed, there being no disposition on the part of the majority of this time to make a change.

Has issued an order declaring that the Conventions have been carried in Mississippi and also in Arkansas, and orders the Conventions to assemble at Jackson and Little Rock, respectively, on the 7th of January. The order says that the Commanders at seven of the districts precincts as to make it impossible to give the total vote in the State for and against Convention.

THE WHISKY CONVENTION

Re-assembled to-day. The following National Executive Committee was appointed: O. Perris and P. M. Murphy, Ohio; H. D. Hunt and D. R. Shortwell, Massachusetts; P. L. Howlett and Charles H. Curtis, Illinois; Z. M. Schirley and John M. McIlvain, Kentucky; George W. Simpkins and Henry C. Harlack, Missouri; S. P. Ingraham, Jr., George W. Kidd and C. A. Stein, New York; Randolph Sahier and Joseph Sumwalt, Pennsylvania; Edward Wallis, Jr., Cincinnati, Maryland; and Mr. Julius Dorsey, of Kentucky, representing Indiana. A motion that the convention meet at the call of the chairman was adopted. A resolution providing for licensing distilleries in $250 to $5,000, and taxing sales of distilled spirits was adopted. Also, that the convention use all its efforts to amend the constitutional taxes on spirits; also defining the term distilled spirits to be crude spirits, the product of one distillation only, and each barrel shall be stamped; and any barrel found leaving a distillery unstamped shall be condemned and destroyed, and the distiller fined three hundred dollars, the purchasers to suffer in the same penalties.

STANTON.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Why Stanton was Suspended.

He Condemns the Tenure of Office Bill.

Responsible for the New Orleans Riots.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a message giving his reasons for the suspension of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, on the 21st of August last. A copy of the message cannot now be procured for publication, nor was the document read in open Senate, but the following, it is believed, are the essential points of the document:

It will be recollected the President, for considerations of a high character, requested Secretary Stanton to resign his office, and that Stanton, in reply, quoting the phrase of the President, said that "considerations of a high character alone had influenced me to continue at the head of the department," and constrained him not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. This, the President says, was not strictly a declination to comply with the request for his resignation, but was a defiance. Whatever propriety there might be in the expression of his opinions to others, one thing was certain, it was unofficial misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer, and showed a want of proper respect and dignity for the President.

In addition to the above recited grounds of the Secretary why he did not resign, he denied the President's right to remove him, but the President says under Mr. Stanton's sense of duty he could not refer to the law creating the War Department for that confers on the President power to remove the heads of the department. The only other law under which

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE Mayor's election takes place in Pittsburgh today. Look out for the success of *Blackmore*, the hand-picked of the Workingmen's candidate.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

Well, BLACKMORE is successful, but not through the efforts of the Democrats or the Workingmen. At least the Workingmen's organ denies that the Democrats elected him, and "the only Democratic daily" plainly intimates that the Labor party was of small account.

THE mild weather of Wednesday was succeeded during the night by a wintry change and a severe snow storm, which continued without abatement to the present writing—mid-night last night. The telegraph informs us that the storm is wide-spread and severe, blocking up railroads and ushering in winter in good earnest. The mails, of course, are all behind, and when they will catch up would be hazardous to predict.

THE selection of Chicago as the place and the 20th of May as the time for holding the Republican Presidential Convention, will give very general satisfaction to the party generally. The number of delegates to which each State will be entitled will be twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the National Congress. This will admit such Southern States—and only such—as shall at that time have been so far reconstructed as to gain representation in Congress. The call is issued to and in the name of the Union Republican Party. The terms of the call are liberal and comprehensive, to-wit:

> We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of the rebellion, who would hold fast to the unity and integrity of the Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperilled by secret conspiracy or armed force, of an economical administration of the public expenditures, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose governments were destroyed by the rebellion and the permanent restoration to their proper constitutional relations with the United States, in accordance with the true principles of Republican government.

THE tone of the speeches made in the Virginia "Conservative" Convention differ materially from that of the anti-Radical fire-eating press of Richmond. The presence in the city of Senators WILSON and POMEROY, for the purpose of counselling moderation by the Constitutional Convention, in session there, is timely and significant; not less so, however, than the formal repudiation, by the convention itself, of the "iron-clad" oath, so distasteful to the aforesaid "Conservatives." That many of the latter have come to agree to qualified negro suffrage, that is, suffrage with the test of intelligence, is an important thing to note; but it is not for those who were for secession and surrendered only when the life was knocked out of the rebellion, to dictate on what conditions the South shall be reconstructed. This is the right and duty of loyal men, and in exercising it great wisdom and even moderation should be observed. In this connection we attach no little importance to the visit of the two Senators named, and shall look for results that will gratify and strengthen the Republican party in the North. No doubt the "Conservatives" would be very glad to see those who have the work of reconstruction in hand go to the worst extreme. Because it is on their errors only that they can expect to thrive, we hope to see them disappointed by the pursuit of a wise and moderate course on the part of the Convention.

GOT ENOUGH OF IT.

The Labor Reform organization have evidently got enough fusion with the Democrats. The *Advocate*, the Workingmen's organ, finds employment enough in correcting the misrepresentations of the Democrats as to the result of the City Election. In its issue of yesterday it reproduces a dispatch to the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, from the "Chairman of the Allegheny County Central Committee," claiming that "the Democrats have carried Pittsburgh for Mayor," and comments thereon in the following emphatic manner:

> We do not know who the Chairman of the "Allegheny County Central Committee" is, but if the dispatch sent by him to Judge Thurman was designed to convey the idea that the result of our municipal election last Tuesday was a "Democratic victory," then he dispatched to Judge Thurman a *wilful and flagrant falsehood!* If the successful candidates for Mayor and Treasurer had run as "Democratic" candidates, they would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority! The successful candidates were nominated and elected by the Labor Reform party, assisted by Democrats and Republicans alike, and they could not have been elected otherwise. This appears all the more clear, in view of the fact that one of the successful candidates is a Democrat, and the other a Republican! while Mr. Wright, the Labor candidate for Controller, and a thorough Republican, beat Mr. Burgwin, a Democrat and the Labor candidate for Attorney, by several hundred votes. The attempt to construe the result thus achieved into a "Democratic" partisan triumph is as disgusting as it is villainous, and we say this in behalf of the Labor Reform party, and of it, too, without regard to old party ties, co-operated with it in the election.

BLACKMORE'S POLITICAL STATUS.

It is entertaining to read the comments of the opposition press on the city election. The *Post*, after laboring hard to secure what it called "a clean Democratic ticket," and denouncing "all trading and trafficking for the sake of a few petty offices," had to submit to the "fusion" arrangement with the Workingmen and Independent Democrats. Several days before the election the *Post* held this language: "Republicans by the score come forward voluntarily and pledge themselves to work and vote for BLACKMORE." And again: "Independent of the fact that BLACKMORE is the best man for the place, there appears to be a general desire to break up the bargain and sale system of conducting conventions." Now it claims the election as a Democratic triumph, and a repudiation of Radicalism, not a condemnation of party trickery in managing conventions. It would create the impression abroad that "Pittsburgh has thrown off the Radical yoke, by electing a Democratic Mayor."

The *Republic* says: "The election of Mr. BLACKMORE was by no means a party triumph. Had he been nominated by the Democratic party, he would have been defeated, the same as BURGWIN was, for whom votes were demanded on the ground of party. The people knew that Mr. BLACKMORE and his friends deprecated any nomination by the Democratic party—that his only ambition was to be considered the people's candidate." But the *Republic* goes further. It says:

> "So far as Mr. Blackmore's election could be claimed as having any bearing outside of issues originating in the Mayor's contest, it is certainly an indorsement of the President. Mr. Blackmore was Secretary of the first Johnson Club which ever met in this city, and it is well known that he fully indorses the President's policy, and does not fear the assaults upon him, either by Republicans or Democrats."

It must be very consoling to those "scores of Republicans" who "voluntarily worked and voted for BLACKMORE," to find him indorsed as a "My-Policy" Johnsonite! This is something more than those Republicans intended, who simply meant to express their love of fair play.

The Workingmen's *Advocate* claims a full share in "the splendid triumph," and compliments the *Republic* for the assistance which it rendered. To this the *Republic* responds fraternally, and invites the *Advocate* "over" in the following terms:

> "The rallying cry must now be in behalf of the great Workingman, Andrew Johnson. The zeal of the *Advocate* could be used in no other mode more beneficial for the good of the workingmen than in advocating openly the cause of the great friend to the workingmen."

Whether the Workingmen's organ will accept the invitation of the "My Policy" organ, remains to be seen. In the meantime, as Mr. BLACKMORE is claimed as a hard-shell Democrat, a war Democrat, a Workingman, a Republican, and a Johnsonite, it might be well for him to announce his political creed, and declare what manner of man he is—if he knows. We fear that his friends have "mixed him up" so thoroughly, during the past ten days, that he will never be able to tell what he was, what he is, or what he expects to be—politically.

ALABAMA STATE CONSTITUTION.

Much anxiety has been manifested in many quarters as to what kind of constitutions it would be possible to adopt in the Southern States. The interests and opinions of the various classes in the unreconstructed States are held to be so antagonistic—so utterly incompatible—that it would be impossible for any convention to reconcile them, and form a constitution which would prove acceptable to the people, and protect the interests of all. The idea has been advanced that the most serious consequences would follow any attempt to commit to writing those fundamental principles which should constitute the organic law of the Southern States; that the difficulties in the way were insurmountable; that the conventions, composed of such heterogeneous elements, would become disrupted through local antagonisms, and that anarchy would prevail. That these fears are likely to prove entirely groundless, is apparent from the fact that in Alabama a constitution has just been adopted, and will be submitted to the people and Congress under the reconstruction laws. The instrument is liberal and moderate, yet comprehensive enough to secure the rights and liberties of all classes in the State. The bill of rights embodies the first clause of the Declaration of Independence; secures popular government and religious freedom; guarantees freedom of speech and of the press; trial by jury, and the right of *habeas corpus*. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, as also *ex post facto* laws, and laws impairing the obligations of contracts. The right of the people to peaceably assemble for a redress of grievances is also guaranteed. No property qualification can be established for electors or officers of the State. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited, and no citizen can be exiled. It is provided that "*no form of slavery* shall exist in the State, and there shall be no involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crime, of which the party shall have been duly convicted." The legislative, judicial and executive powers conferred are much the same as those in other States. All State officers may be impeached for misdemeanors in office. Divorces can only be granted by suit in chancery. The State may lend its credit to works of internal improvement, but cannot engage in them itself. *Every male person* born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the State six months preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector—excepting United States soldiers, sailors and marines, who are not permitted to vote by reason of being stationed in the State on duty. Registration must be provided for by the General Assembly. Those who, during the late war, violated in any way the rules of civilized warefare; those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteenth; and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the State Convention, are not permitted to register as electors. It is provided, however, that the Legislature may remove these disabilities. An oath is necessary to registration—to support the Union, the State of Alabama, to accept the *civil and political equality of all men*; and agree not to deprive any one, on account of color, race or previous condition, of any *political or civil right*. The militia is to consist of all able bodied men between twenty-one and forty-five years. A Board of Education is established, and *one-fifth* of the annual aggregate revenue of the State is *exclusively appropriated to the maintenance of public schools*. Personal property of the value of one thousand dollars, and a homestead, are exempted from execution. Such are the chief features of the Constitution adopted by the Alabama Convention, and we commend them to the consideration of those who are apprehensive that, under universal suffrage, the people of the Southern States cannot mould their organic laws so as to guarantee the civil and political equality and rights of all men, and conform to the letter and spirit of our Republican institutions.

A Ghost in the Chicago Jail.

The people of Chicago are enjoying a novel sensation. They have had all kinds and conditions of their people in their jail, and now they have a veritable ghost—the perturbed spirit of one Fleming, a murderer, who was executed there nearly two years since, and who has by some means escaped from his fiery prison house, and now haunts the cells of the prisoners with infernal moanings, and with an indefinable, yet awful and agonizing presence. The manifestations are not confined to any one place, but are heard in the halls and cells, above, beneath, and all around. The newspaper reporters have taken the matter in hand, and are making the most of the poor ghost. The statements of the affrighted prisoners are given, and men, women and children read their accounts with hair on end. Some of the prisoners assert that they have felt this awful presence in their cells, which filled them with horror, and caused the perspiration to roll off like rain. The sensations were purgatorial, and the sounds were not of earth. Others declare that they have seen the form of the strangled Fleming hanging by the neck in their cell, which apparition threw them into paroxysms of terror. A reporter—who kept watch one night until ten o'clock—heard "peculiar kind of moanings," like those described by the prisoners, which continued for about two hours—now faint and far away, now close at hand and loud—and apparently from all directions. Shortly after the "witching hour" the horrible sounds died away, and the reporter rushed to the office to write out his starling story of "The Spirit of a Jail."

ALL the Southern States, except Texas, have already called their Conventions. One of them—Alabama—has formed her Constitution and will vote upon its ratification on the 4th of February, electing at the same the State officers, Legislature and Congressmen. There is no doubt at all of the result of the popular verdict. The Constitution will be adopted by an overwhelming majority, and Alabama will be ready to be admitted into Congress again immediately after.

JUNIATA COUNTY FOR GRANT.—The Republican Convention of Juniata county assembled last week and instructed their Senatorial and Representative Conferees to instruct the delegates to be selected by them to represent their respective districts in the Republican State Convention in favor of Grant and Geary for President and Vice Pres ident.

THE following criticism is by the New York *Post*: Mr. Walker, in his letter, talks of ten thousand millions as "a billion," whereas it is a million of millions. Mr. McCulloch, and nearly everybody else, talks of "retiring the currency." The verb "retire" is intransitive; the word should be "withdraw" the currency.

AN Albany newspaper states that the colored people of that city have recently formed a society, one of the prominent objects of which is the delivery of literary, historical and scientific lectures, by competent gentlemen during the winter. The first lecture of the course was delivered on Monday evening last, and was quite successful, the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, being the lecturer.

GEN. BUTLER'S positive statement about the mutilation of Booth's diary are wholly disproved by the testimony in the impeachment report. Detective Baker had "an indistinct impression" that the diary was entire when he had it; but Col. Conger swore that Baker did not have it an instant, and he and four other credible witnesses testified that it was produced in Court just as Booth left it.

"The General Synod" and "The General Council."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

These are the two general organizations of the Lutheran Church in the United States. Previous to the rebellion the former (organized in 1821) was by far the largest and most influential union of Lutheran Synods that ever existed in this country. The latter was organized recently at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was attended, not (as stated) by "more than one hundred," but by fifty-two delegates.

There is a marked and wide distinction between these two ecclesiastical bodies, both in their doctrinal and liturgical position. The General Synod recognizes the Augsburg Confession as a correct exhibition of the fundamental or essential doctrines of the sacred Scriptures, but grants a certain degree of liberty in all non-fundamental or non-essential doctrines.

The General Council demands unqualified subscription to the Augsburg Confession and all the symbolical books "in every statement of doctrine in their own true, native, original and only sense."

The former body is, therefore, evangelical, liberal and tolerant. It is the Lutheran Church as developed in this blessed land of civil and religious liberty. The latter body is characterized by a rigid adherence to every statement and word of the symbols of the church—written more than three centuries ago. There is no toleration. It is the Lutheran Church as developed in Euro pe and in this country by the German and other foreign elements.

Both those ecclesiastical bodies are liturgical, but there is a most palpable difference between the Liturgy of the General Synod and that published by the most prominent and leading Synod connected with the General Council. The former is very simple and decidedly "low church;" the latter abounds more in ritualism and is just as decidedly "high church." Hence to say that "both bodies have a committee, and both will soon publish a new edition of their Liturgy," is evading the question at issue.

These organizations are now in existence, and it remans for the Protestant Church in this land to decide which has the highest claims upon her favor and sympathy. It is, therefore, right and proper that all Christian denominations should know the truth.

All liberal-minded Christians will be deeply grieved to know that at the very time when other parts of the great "household of faith" are laying aside all minor differences, and are prayerfully laboring for the "unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," there are those who have finally succeeded in causing discord and division in one of the largest and most influential Christian denominations in this country. These are the men that trouble Israel. How fearful their responsibility! May the Lord speedily bring the counsel of all such men to naught, and hasten the time when there shall be "One fold and one Shepherd."

The City of Cheyenne.

That stupendous enterprise, the Union Pacific Railroad, is destined to give birth to many cities, and maps which now indicate nothing save streams through an almost unbroken wilderness, will soon be dotted over with the sites of flourishing towns and cities. A correspondent, writing from Cheyenne, Dakotah Territory, the present temporary terminus of the road, gives an interesting description of the city and its surroundings. Cheyenne is situated at the base proper of the Rocky Mountains, and is over six thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is 1,030 miles from Chicago, 1,383 miles from San Francisco, 517 miles from the Missouri river, 518 miles from Salt Lake City, and 100 miles north of Denver. It is located, as it were, in the middle of a tea saucer, the ground rolling gently up to the summit of a ridge, which forms almost an unbroken chain around the city. Four months ago there was not a house standing where Cheyenne now is. Two weeks ago the houses were counted to over three hundred and fifty, and since then more than a hundred buildings have been erected, and among them are many substantial and costly ones—some of stone, a few of brick, some adobe, but most of them are wooden. Most of the lumber has been brought from Denver, but now it begins to roll in from Michigan, out of the Omaha market. The foundation is laid and a hotel is being built upon it, the estimated cost of which is nearly a hundred thousand dollars. A public school is being built, and several other public buildings are in contemplation. The population is estimated at four thousand, but every passenger train which arrives adds to the number. Boarding ten to twelve dollars per week, flour twelve to fourteen dollars per sack, wood twenty dollars per cord, and coal eighteen dollars per ton. Carpenters' wages are eight dollars a day, and other mechanics are paid at proportionate rates. The town is located at the intersection of the contemplated Denver Railroad, connecting with the Southern Pacific route, and is already becoming a market for the mining districts. Gold, copper, iron and coal are among the minerals found, and the agricultural inducements are considerable. The scenery is grand—the majestic Rocky Mountains towering high in the west, and kissing the sky with their snowy tips. To the north of the great range, and eighteen miles off are the Black Hills, standing like sentinels to their lordly master. In the southwest is seen the white robed summit of Long's Peak, and to the south, in clear weather, Pike's Peak is visible "in the dim distance." Then to the east stretches out the beautiful rolling prairies. The atmosphere is generally dry; always pure and very buoyant. The climate, although in winter very cold, is most delightful.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has just issued a complete map of its road and branches, and of the roads with which they connect. Including the lateral lines now under construction, the total length of track owned by the Company will be 1,066 miles. The map is especially interesting as showing the new branches from Point of Rocks to Washington, and from Sandy Point to Hagerstown, and at Cumberland with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. It also shows the extension of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, which is to constitute the preferred route through Southwestern Virginia to East Tennessee and the whole interior South. By the completion of the Metropolitan Branch and of the Connellsville Road, the distance from Washington to Pittsburgh will be reduced to 300 miles, and from Baltimore to Pittsburgh to 337. If all the main lines of railway would map their respective works and connections as effectively as the Baltimore Company has done, and forward one of the same to each of the principal papers in the large cities, they would do the press and themselves a service, and through the latter greatly enlighten the public. It would enable many newspaper men who are often compelled to refer to our great lines of railway to speak more intelligently of their subject matter, than they now can from old State or county maps, made years ago, and then more in reference to showing geographical divisions, than railroad routes and connections as they now exist.

New England Shoe Business.

In the shoe market there is nothing doing. It is the dull season of the year, when there are no purchasers of the stock on hand, and preparations for the spring trade have not begun. Some of the manufacturers will find the balances on the wrong side of the ledger when the year closes; but the business has been prosperous so long that they will be able to meet the small losses.—*Newburyport Herald.*

In some of the shoe manufacturing towns some of the manufacturers have closed their shops; others are running a portion of the time on reduced wages. It is hoped that orders will be received which will warrant the employment of more hands after the first of January. In Lynn, where the bulk of the ladies' fine boots are made, work is brisker than in some other places.—*Boston Traveler.*

Puddling Iron by Steam.

In the manufacture of iron there is no process so important or laborious, as that of puddling. Pennsylvanians dwelling within the sound of the furnace blast are acquainted with the hard labor, its ruinous effects on the operators, and the opportunities offered a lazy workman to slight his work, and thus spoil large quantities of good iron. The Lehigh *Valley News says*: A man named Morgan has invented a series of "rabbles" to work by steam, and puddle the iron without the work of men. The plan is simple and will no doubt soon be introduced in this neighborhood.

MR. CURTIS, an extensive distiller, of Quincy, Illinois, is among the whisky notabilities now in Washington. He thinks he can prove the Government has failed to collect five cents a gallon on the quantity of whisky consumed in his State during the past six months. The bonded warehouses, he claims, are a great source of the prevailing frauds, and the easy manner in which Revenue Collectors and brokers, acting in collusion, manage to hoodwink the Government in taking whisky out of bond ostensibly to be sent to Europe, when it really finds its way to California and into rectifying distilleries in Eastern cities, will be exposed very clearly. It will be urged upon Congress to tax all whisky before it leaves the distilleries, and reduce the tax to twenty cents.

OF the Virginia tobacco business, the Lynchburg *News* says that the amounts of tobacco at present in the warehouses in that city are very large, and that it has never known so much tobacco put upon the market at this season, and it is occasioning great loss to the planters, the prices obtained now, it thinks, being far less than would be obtained next spring, when the factories will be at work. The reason assigned by planters for thus early disposing of their crops is the impossibility of keeping them on account of the rogues who infest the country in every direction, and from whose nightly depredations no species of property is safe.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

O. S. Presbyterian Convention---Interesting Topics Under Discussion---Union of Presbyterian Churches---Secretary Stanton---General Grant and the Presidency.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, December 11, 1867.

A religious convention of more than ordinary interest has been in session in the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. R. Campbell, pastor, of this city, for the last two days. From what we could gather from the call, it was to be a conference meeting of the ministers and laity of the Steubenville Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian body. On Monday evening at seven o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and after singing and prayer, Rev. W. R. Vincent, of this county, was introduced and delivered an appropriate and earnest address on the work of the church, the interest of God in that work, and the urgent demand for ministers and members to perform their work. At the conclusion of this address a permanent organization was formed by electing Rev. D. R. Campbell President, and Rev. Mr. Milligan Secretary. A Committee was then appointed to prepare business for the Convention, and after a short time they reported the following topics for discussion:

1. The necessary means to be used in securing the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Church.

2. The best means to use in carrying the Gospel to the masses.

3. The desirableness and necessity of union between all the branches of Christ's Church.

The Committee also recommended that the Convention devote a part of its sessions to singing and praying.

The different sessions of Tuesday were taken up in discussing the above named topics, and in singing and prayer. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday night after a profitable conference meeting of ministers and elders. It may be well enough to state that arrangements were made to call a convention of all the Presbyterian bodies of this part of the State at some future time to take into consideration the suggestions made by the Philadelphia convention about uniting these churches into one organization.

David Stanton, Esq., a nephew of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, died on Sabbath night, of consumption, and was buried yesterday. The latter gentleman came from Washington to attend the funeral.

This puts us in mind of the fact that the people here are looking with anxiety for some action on the part of the Senate in the case of the removal of the Secretary of War. The general wish is for him to go back to the War office, where he rendered such efficient services to the Government in its hour of danger. Some of the prominent Republicans here desire him as the next Presidential candidate; however, the people of the State will favor General Grant. The masses join the Commercial in the plea that we have as our standard-bearer in the great campaign of 1868, a man who is truly loyal and at the same time bears a name that is coupled with enthusiasm. Judge Thurman is here are a unit for Hon. George H. Pendleton as their candidate for President. As there will be a United States Senator of their stamp elected in place of Senator Wade, they are looking forward with interest to the election. They seem to be decided in their choice of the gentleman named above, and also that Hon. Col. George W. M'Cook, of this city, could have been induced to consent to the use of his name if would have met the wishes of the Democracy in this district, and as he would have made a strong candidate; and as we are to have a Democratic United States Senator, we would have been satisfied with his election, as he is a gentleman of ability and integrity. His record during the war is good, and his reputation as an enterprising citizen has been well deserved, especially in the prominent part he has taken in pushing forward to completion railroad projects that are of great advantages to the country. But they will make their own choice, and we will bow submissively to their choice.

AGATE.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. Stone, who commands the Cunard steamer Cuba, is remarkable for his silence, so much so that some of his passengers have thought him dumb. A lady who knew his peculiarity in this respect addressed him, during a dense fog on the banks of Newfoundland, as follows: "Capt. Stone, is it always foggy here?" "Madame," replied the Captain, "how should I know? I don't live here."

—Mrs. Eustis, daughter of W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, died on the 5th inst., at Cannes, France, of a lingering disease. Mr. Eustis, her husband, was a member of the 34th and 35th Congress, was a son of Judge Eustis, of Louisiana, and was connected with the rebel diplomatic service abroad during the rebellion. Mrs. Eustis is spoken of in Europe as a lady of her in terms of warm affection, for her personal character and her many deeds of kindness.

—Mrs. Rachel Heath, the oldest inhabitant of Brownville, Maine, died on the 23d ult., at the age of 102 years and 3 months. She leaves nine living children, the oldest of whom is upwards of 80 years old, and the youngest 37. Mrs. Heath always had good health to within about four weeks of her death.

—We perceive by Mr. Dickens's answer to the Toronto Mechanics' Association, which offered him $1,000 in gold for a single reading, that the declines to be made the object of a speculation, and will read, wherever he goes, on his own responsibility.

—"You would not take me for twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing, a few evenings ago. "Then what would you take me for?" "For better or for worse," replied he.

—A Bible class was asked to name the precious stones named in the Bible. After several scholars had given answers, one little fellow called out, "Well, Thomas, what precious stones have you found?" "Brimstone," was the reply.

—The Bridgeport *Farmer* understands that the inventory of the estate of Elias Howe, Jr., is in the Probate Court, at Fairfield, amounts to about $618,000.

—The sales of the German translations of Bayard Taylor's works have been so small that the publishers have refused to issue any of his late publications.

—It is said the dress worn by Lady Amberly when she and Lord Amberly were presented to the President, last Friday, was worth $50,000.

—Louis Napoleon wrote, in 1848, for the Paris *Constitutionel*, articles in which he tried to prove that any attempts made by foreign Powers to uphold the temporal power of the Papacy by main force, would inevitably end in its utter overthrow.

—The Paris *Pays* says that the young poet, whose ode on the death of President Lincoln was recently crowned by a unanimous resolution of the French Academy, is going to give three thousand francs of the proceeds of his work to Mrs. Lincoln. The editor of the *Pays* adds pathetically to this item: "This will be the noblest stanza which the poet can add to his ode."

—Mrs. Cady Stanton complains that, by the careless making up of the type, a Buffalo paper put a part of Train's speech into her mouth, and she was, among many other exploits, made to boast that she did neither smoke, nor chew, nor drink, nor lie, nor steal, nor swear, as if such accomplishments were usual among American women.

WESTERN NEWS.

Governor Mitchell recently visited the Cameron mines in New Mexico. His reports are highly favorable. On one occasion a scarcity of water prevented more than four men working at any one time. Up to the time of Governor Mitchell's departure, in an area of 300 feet, by thirty feet wide and five feet deep, $52,800 in gold had been taken out.

Leading men in Kansas having taught the rightfulness of stealing horses from Missourians both before and during the war, are beginning to reap the fruits of their own teachings. The Lawrence *Journal* of the 6th has the following: "Several valuable horses have been stolen recently from parties living in this city, under such circumstances as to lead to the supposition that the thief or thieves make their regular trips, stealing a horse or two here, taking them away and selling them and then returning for more."

The Atchison *Patriot* says it learns from reliable sources that there is a greater breadth of wheat sown in Northern Kansas now than ever has been heretofore, and that the crop is in better condition than it has been known for several years at this season of the year. We may look for a very large harvest in this State next spring.

Atchison came very near being blown up one day last week. It seems that 3,000 pounds of powder had been stored on the second floor of the old Butterfield warehouse. The floor upon which the powder was stored caught fire from a stove in the story below, and the flames got under good headway within a few feet of the powder before the fire was discovered. The fire was extinguished, happily, by the heroism of Mr. T. E. Simpson, who entered the room with water, when others refused to go upon learning that powder was stored in the room.

The Lawrence *Tribune* gives the following. Had this little epsiode taken place "away down South in Dixie," it would have furnished a first rate illustration of the savage barbarism of the inhabitants. In Kansas it is a pleasant pastime. The *Tribune* says:

> A few days since, a couple of drunken fellows who were traveling from this city towards De Soto, tried their skill at pistol shooting by making a target of a colored man, who was gathering corn in a field near the road. They fired some three or four shots at him with a revolver, claiming that he was a crow, but fortunately shot wide of the mark. The colored man did not know them, and was afraid to enter complaint or follow them.

The Lawrence Woolen Manufacturing Company have in operation 288 spindles with a capacity of 300 pounds of wool per day, three looms turning out 100 yards of cloth daily, a set of improved roll cards, making 150 pounds per day. The Kansas Woolen Mills which went into opeation last Spring, at the same place, are running 300 spindles and consuming about 150 pounds of wool per day.

MR. DICKENS IN NEW YORK.

His Second Reading.

From the *Times*, December 11.

The second appearance of Mr. Dickens before a New York audience was even a greater triumph than his first. There was, perhaps, a little less of set applause than on the first evening of his reading, but there was certainly a more complete sympathy between the reader and his auditors. They seemed to forget, in their enjoyment, that they were listening to a stranger,—laughing heartily at the humorous points, or sympathetically hushed and breathless when he read of honest Ham's great grief and the faithful sorrow of true-hearted old Peggotty—as if they had been listening to the reading of a familiar friend whom they were not called upon to applaud in the ordinary manner. Every eye was bent on the reader's expressive face, and the contagion of his mood seemed to pass directly to every individual in the room like a subtle magnetic influence. Mr. Dickens appeared to feel the sympathy of his audience, and to be inspired by it. His manner was exceedingly animated and effective, and he really seemed to enjoy the reading quite as much as those who listened to him.

The reading last night was "David Copperfield" and "Bob Sawyer's Party." The performance of old Peggotty was perfect. It brought the rude, uncultured, but large-hearted old sailor in his own person before the audience, and gave them a portrait whose features will never pass from their memory. The rough but never coarse merriment of the old sailor, when he informs Davy and Steerforth of "little Emily's" engagement to Ham; the sudden and awful change that comes over him when the fatal news of her flight strikes like a blow on his heart; the hope, the patience, the long sorrow, and the calm confidence of his search for his lost darling; all this, and much more, was made wonderfully real and life-like. The personation of Mrs. Gummidge was also very successful; and, as Mr. Dickens read, one could almost see the "lone lorn creatur" crooning over her imaginary sorrows, in the most comfortable corner by the fireside, and complaining that "everythink went contrairy with her." And poor Ham, too, "rough, a good deal of the sou'wester in him, very salt, but, on the whole, a honest sort of a chap, with his 'art in the right place,"—how thoroughly the audience were made to sympathize with him, and to understand the noble and disinterested nature that lay beneath all his outer uncouthness.

By the time Mr. Dickens had finished chapter II, and lifted the glass of water from the desk, as if quite as much to signify a short breathing space as to moisten his lips, the whole audience was wonderfully wrought upon by the sorrow that had befallen the inhabitants of the old boat, and great was the relief to turn to David Copperfield's famous party, at which Mr. and Mrs. Micawber and Mr. Traddles were guests. The very mention of Mr. Micawber's name brought down the house, and when the famous expression, inseparably linked with his story, came in the applause was so great that the reading had to be suspended for a considerable length of time. Mrs. Micawber's scoundrelly disclosures over the punch (brewed by Mr. Micawber's skillful hands) were read, or rather recited, with infinitable humor. Mr. Micawber's look, were all brought into play, and as Mr. Dickens leaned slightly on the desk, holding his glass in his hand and occasionally raising it to his lips, his face fairly beamed, and he seemed to undergo a change almost as marked as that of his voice, and the audience seemed to see the estimable lady as well as hear her talk.

Then came the pathetic story of old Peggotty's search for "little Emily," which brought tears into the eyes of every one present; and then the amusing account of David's courtship of Dora, and the laughable proposal scene in which "Jip" was so prominent and so distracting an actor. But the finest part of the reading, that which most took hold of the hearts and thrilled the most breathless of the audience, was the description of the wreck. No one who heard it will ever forget the varying expression of Mr. Dickens's voice as he described the mad and the wild scene, while the vessel was being beaten down by the interminable hosts of breakers; the great cry, audible even above the wind and water, as the sea swept over the fated ship, carrying "men, spars, casks, planks, bulwarks, heaps of such toys, into the howling surge." With breathless interest the audience followed Ham to the verge of that wild mass of waves, saw him plunge in, buffet with the breakers, and then lost sight of him underneath the "thigh, green, vast hillside of water" which overwhelmed him, till he was drawn out and laid dead on the sand. In the last scene, when the old fisherman approached David and whispered to him to come from beside the dead body of his friend, Mr. Dickens displayed his dramatic power in a very remarkable manner. The tone in which David, knowing what the answer will be, and yet dreading to hear it, asks: "Has the body come ashore?"—strikes to the heart of every person within reach of his voice. And the answer! In the book it is simply "yes;" but Mr. Dickens, in the person of the old fisherman, does not speak,—he only bows his head; and in that simple actions conveys the whole story which the lips cannot speak. Acting more impressive than this we have never witnessed. The whole audience felt its power, and the hush that fell upon the room was for the moment almost painful. In this silence Mr. Dickens closed his book, walked rapidly from the stage, and the spell was broken.

After the usual intermission of ten minutes, Mr. Dickens reappeared, greeted with hearty applause, and immediately introduced his hearers to the lodgings of Mr. Bob Sawyer, in Lant street. His power of personation is even greater in humorous than in tragic scenes. As a servant girl he was excellent, and his "Mrs. Raddle" was drawn to the life. Jack Hopkins, too, the guileless medical student, was admirably portrayed, and his story of the child that swallowed the necklace was inimitably droll. When he came to the passage where he describes the child up and ran with him to hospital, beads in boy's stomach rattling all the way with the jolting and people looking up in the air, and down in the cellars, the whirring sound came from," the rattle of those beads was really audible—no doubt about it—in the very tones of his voice.

When Mr. Dickens closed his book for the second time and left the stage, he was followed with cordial and hearty applause, and the audience broke up in the best of humor with their entertainer and themselves. He had made them cry and he had made them laugh; he had made them forget him in his reading, and had recalled their thoughts to himself by the genial smile that illuminates his face when he reads a pleasant passage, or gives utterance to a facetious thought. He seems to enjoy his good sayings quite as much as his audience, and his smile is quite as spontaneous and unforced as their laughter. And this without the slightest touch of egotism, or the least attempt—heaven knows how needless that were—to prompt his audience.

Mr. Dickins reads from books prepared expressly for these readings, and each reading is a selections condensed and arranged by himself. The volume is thin, the page rather small, with wide margins for notes, references, additions, &c. He does not adhere strictly to the text, but leaves out words, sentences, paragraphs, and makes alterations and additions that happen to occur to his mind as he reads. The entire absence of all stiffness and formality is, indeed, one of the great charms of these attractive entertainments.

The Wine Product in America.

Recent investigations have demonstrated that there are good juices in American soil, and the porous vines are already absorbing them on thousands of fertile acres. Ohio has some 12,000 acres devoted to vineyards; in Indiana there are 4,000; in Kentucky over 1,000; in Tennessee the same; Missouri, Illinois, Georgia, North and South Carolina, boast already about 500 acres each; and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Texas, California, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi all have vineyards whose profits encourage to continued culture. The sales of grape vine cuttings and roots in our market for the last three years has averaged about four millions and a half of the two annually. The average yield of our best vineyards is 300 gallons to the acre, an excess of 100 gallons over that of the best vineyards of France or Germany. The committee on wines at the Paris exhibition, after tasting of the qualities sent from America, said to our Commissioner, "If you can produce wine of this quality you have no need of ours." The Virginia Scuppling and Ives varieties won their hearty approbation.

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...OM THE MISSOURI TO PUGET SOUND.

Wonders of Our Country—The North Pacific Railroad.

...ineer Walker, of the North Pacific Rail-... has made a preliminary report. The fol-...g extract reads like a report from a newly ...vered region in a far-off part of the world, ...ad of a concise description of a portion of ...wn country, familiar on the map to every ...ol-boy: The more the country is examined ...he more surveys there are made over the ...osed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, ...Puget Sound to the level plains which ...r the navigable waters of the Missouri at ...Benton, the more will the practicability of ...oute be realized and the supposed great ...ulties be proved of comparative insignifi-...e.

...is only because the line is a long continu-...ne, that gives the appearance of such a ...tic undertaking.

...the most difficult work lies between the ...ount and Puget Sound, a distance of about ...miles. Yet no section of this distance ...nts any greater engineering difficulties ...did the Pennsylvania Central across the ...heny mountains, at the time of its con-...tion, and at this time, the Northern ...ic line over the country in question, ...o more of an uninhabited wilder-...country, than were many parts of the ...delphia and Pittsburgh road. On the ...rary, settlements are found at different ...ts from the eastern slope of the Rocky ...ntains at Helena, in Montana, to old ...Walla Walla, on the Columbia, to which ...is steamers run daily, carrying freight ...passengers from this city for the gold ...silver mines of Eastern Oregon and Wash-...n, and to Idaho and Montana. Wallula, ...merly Fort Walla Walla) being one of the ...ipal places of debarkation for the various ...ing camps scattered in all directions from ...Columbia to the head waters of the Yel-...Stone and Missouri. From Wallula, ...down the Columbia to the city of Van-...er and Portland, is nothing less than a ...t common thoroughfare, over which our ...ic are constantly passing, year in and ...out. From Wallula directly west to ...t Sound is 225 miles by the military ..., which passes—after crossing the Colum-...up the valley of the Yakima for some ...miles, in which valley there are at this ...over sixty families settled, with large ...ls of horses, cattle and sheep. The soil is ...t excellent, producing all the cereals and ...tables in great perfection. Leaving this ...y and following up the Nahaches river ...y, the country is covered with a luxuriant ...s, and timbered with large yellow pine, ...the ascent of the Cascades is commenced, ...summit of which is soon reached by a good ..., where is found an extensive level plateau, ...persed with groves of fir, tamarack, etc., ...large prairies furnishing the best of grazing. ...wo days march down the western side, and ...settlements bordering Puget Sound are ...hed. Starting again from Wallula east, ...assed up the valley of the Walla-Walla, ...large town of that name, situated about ...way between the Columbia and Snake, ...ewis fork; and in one of the most beau-...and productive valleys on the coast. ...m Walla Walla to the Pend d'Oreille lake, ...a rolling prairie country, (before alluded ...160 miles, a good road, with houses for ...accommodation of travelers every night. ...he southern end of the lake there is quite ...own, called Pend d'Ouille city, where are ...ry trading establishments, keeping sup-...s for the mining camps in various direc-...s. From this place the "Oregon and ...tana Transportation Company's steamers" ...eed with freight and passengers, horses, ...le and other stock, to the east ward, up the ...50 miles to the mouth of Clarke's ..., thence up that stream 20 miles, to the ...obinet Landing." Here a portage of 7½ ...es is made, passing the "Cabinet Moun-...s and rapids. Another steamer then pro-...ls to Rock Island rapids, 18 miles, where a ...lle rapid occurs and from this point to ...hompson's Falls," 50 miles, a third steamer ...s. Another season the company propose ...ding a fourth steamer, to ply between ...mpson's Falls and the Jacko river, 95 ...es, which will make the distance of 213 ...es. Steamboat navigation and a continu-...transportation line, including the three port-...s of 12¾ miles, of 225½ miles from Pend ...rville (pronounced Pon-de-ray) City right ...ward towards the Rocky Mountains. ...e is enterprise! These steamers were ...lt this and last season. The machinery ...hauled from Wallula on wagons, across ...two hundred miles of prairie country I ...e mentioned to the lake, where the first ...was built. The machinery for the second ...then put on board and taken up the lake ...river to Cabinet Landing, then hauled ...oss the portage and put into the hull which ...constructed above the rapids. I was on ...d this steamer, called the Missouri, last ...mer. She was then complete with all the ...chinery] set, had steam up and the whistle ...wn, although still on the stocks. The pres-...season the third one was built above Rock ...and rapids, and the three have been running ...ularly since last spring, the wagon and pack ...s connecting with them from Columbia at ...d d'Orville City, and from Thompson's ...ls pack trains to different parts of Montana. ...Pend d'Orville City, Cabinet rapids, ...own as Herron's rapids,) both above and ...w, and at Rock Island, and at Thompson's ...ls, the company have erected good build-...s for storing freight, etc., and for machine-...s, sawmills, etc. From the Jacko to Hel-...a, on the east side of the mountains, the ...vel has been considerable the present sea-...A number of settlers may be found ...ng the route, and in the valleys lying to ... south, southeast and southwest from the ...ko; large amounts of grain are grown, ...ck ranges over the fine grazing lands, and ...is been erected for manufacturing ...r and lumber for the use of the permanent ...lers and the mining community.

...here, then, in the heart of this supposed wil-...ness, 1,100 miles from the Mississippi river, ...600 from the Pacific Ocean, is a line of ...mers making their regulartrips on these in-...d waters where, even Gov. Stevens and the ...ers of his exploring party never dreamt of ...m navigation—giving transit to thousands ...hardy miners, who scatter for hundreds of ...es over the rich gold and silver fields of Mon-...and Idaho.

...he above recited facts will show that over ...most difficult portion of the Northern Pa-...ic Rail route, from the Rocky Mountains ...the Great Western Ocean, the Columbia river ...Puget's Sound, there is already an almost ...roken line of settlements, steamboats run-...g through Cœur d'Alene (pronounced Ker-...ane) and Bitter Root Mountains, the United ...tes mails passing every week, and Wells, ...go & Co.'s great express, making regular ...s to all the mining camps in this vast region, ...lishing the gold digger with intelligence ...n home, and all parts of the world. Farms ...ed, saw and grist mills in operation, and ...merchants and mechanics are driving a lu-...tive business.

...glish Feeling Towards the American People.

...ord Stanley has written a letter to the Mayor ...Boston relative to the death of Sir Frederick ...ce, in which he makes use of the following ...guage of cordial friendship for the people of United States: "I have already, in reply to ...r telegram, directed you to convey to the ...ernment of the United States the acknowl-...ments of her Majesty's government for the ...ressions of sympathy with which the United ...tes Legation in this country was instructed ...communicate to her Majesty's government ...intelligence of this sad event; but I am glad ...ail myself of the opportunity afforded me ...acknowledging the receipt of your dispatch, ...repeat my instruction, and to desire you to ...e known to Mr. Seward, and, if you have ...opportunity of doing so, directly to the Pres-...nt, the high value set by her Majesty's gov-...ment on the friendly feelings which they ...e shown on this occasion, and on the gen-...l concern manifested by the public in the ...ited States for the severe loss which her ...jesty has sustained by the death of her able ...faithful servant. Her Majesty's govern-...nt are glad to recognize in the feelings which ...event has called forth the regard felt by the ...ernment and people of the United States, not ...y for the person and character of the de-...ed minister, but also for the country which ...so ably represented, and whose policy and ...ines he so effectually carried out in cultiva-...g the friendship and good will of those ...ong whom he was commissioned by her ...jesty to dwell. But not only to the govern-...nt and people of the United States generally ...the acknowledgments of her Majesty's gov-...ment due; they have their special thanks to ...der, of which they desire you to be their ...an, to Mr. Gilpin, the gentleman who so ...siderately accompanied Sir Frederick Bruce ...n Narragansett to Boston, and to the numer-...gentlemen at Boston whose kindness toward ...deceased during the short period which in-...ened between his arrival at Boston and his ...th, and whose attendance at the funeral ce-...onies with which his remains were honored ...re their departure from the United States, ...ile them to their warmest acknowledg-...nts."

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Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. BRUNHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO., NO. 138 *WOOD STREET,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

56 WOOD STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING AND FAMILY COAL.

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run commodious cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, Rock Mouth, affording facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railroad. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAHM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fs3

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,

COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

72 FIFTH ST. (nearly opposite Postoffice),

Are daily receiving all the late New York and Paris novelties, in

TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

And constantly receiving New Goods in

SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE

SILK AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The most extensive assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In the entire West. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and see. ☞ FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. eod

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES

AND JEWELRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

NOW OPENING,

THE LATEST EUROPEAN

NOVELTIES

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL

CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

BAILEY & CO.,

eod No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BUTT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 125 bush Rolled Corn Meal; 50 bush Rolled Corn, white; 5,000 lbs Chopped Feed, Corn and oats; 3,000 lbs Chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White middlings; 15 bush Barley; 80 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 bxs prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, 8 ASS. 134 Liberty street.

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1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN.

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES,

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tyre,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

55 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES,

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Tool Cast Steel, Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bar, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Sheaf Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 120 and 121 FIRST, and 130 and 132 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS.

L. H VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

257 *LIBERTY STREET,*

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE:

1,000 bbls choice York State Apples;
500 bbls choice Michigan Apples;
500 bbls choice Ohio Apples;
100 bbls of choice bright halves Dried Peaches;
50 bbls halves and quarters (old);
200 sacks new bright Southern Peaches;
25 bbls new Dried Apples;
50 sacks new Dried Apples;
80 bbls Dried Blackberries;
10 bbls Dried Cherries;
10 bbls Dried Elderberries;
200 lbs Hamburg, E. D. and W. R. Cheese;
100 bbls Cultivated Cranberries;
500 bbls Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes;
1,000 sacks Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes;
60 bbls prime Sweet Cider;
20 bbls prime Sweet (Dur. boiled;
40 bbls prime Cider Vinegar;
100 kegs Country Lard;
60 tubs packed Butter;
50 bbls prime Beans;
100 bbls kiln dried Flint Hominy;
10 bbls kiln dried G. Ha;
10 bbls kiln dried Corn Meal;
2,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour;
100 cases Canned Peaches;
150 cases Canned Tomatoes;
10 casks French Currants;
50 kegs prime Apple Butter;
50 bushels Timothy Seed;
100 bushels prime large Clover Seed;
800 bushels Flax Seed;
25 packages Aimore's Mince Meat;
400 lbs live Geese Feathers;
10,000 Broom Handles;
100 bxs Dobbins' Soap;
50 sacks Tennessee Pea Nuts;
40 bbls Texas Pecans.

Receiving daily from supplies of Prime Roll Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c., &c. mwf L. H. VOIGT & CO.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 356 and 358 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

NO. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PATENT TANNING PROCESS.

PATENTED MAY 8TH, 1866.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather.

For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all other methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Testimonials and full details given, and State, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to PAGE BROTHERS,

eod Franklin, N. H.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL

DRY GOODS.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

FRENCH MERINOS,

ONE CASE AT 62½ CENTS, OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

BEAUTIFUL

SILK EPINGLINE,

VERY CHEAP, ONE CASE OPENED TO-DAY,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

A LARGE STOCK OF

WHITE, COUNTRY, BLUE AND GRAY

BLANKETS,

AT LOW PRICES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

WATERPROOF CLOTH,

CHINCHILLI CLOTH, CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS,

HEAVY FLANNELS, PLAIN FLANNELS, &c

CHEAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SILK UNDERWEAR,

YARNS, WORSTEDS AND

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

ENGLISH BLANKETS,

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

COUNTRY FLANNELS,

WELSH FLANNELS,

SHAKER FLANNELS,

PRINTED FLANNELS,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MISSES' UNDERWEAR,

BOYS' UNDERWEAR,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO.,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

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CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager, aug1-1y

DRY GOODS.

1867. FALL 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

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103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

THE NEW

Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,

ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,

NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,

JUST OPENED BY

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Pantanella Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	7:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	2:30 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1	11:10 a m	3:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 3	5:40 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, but ONE change to St. Louis Cars.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago Exp.	2:15 a m	Chicago Ex. 2:45 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:15 a m	Cleveland Ex. 2:45 a m
Erie & Trn Ex	6:15 a m	Chicago Ex. 10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:25 a m	Wheeling Ex. 11:05 a m
Chicago Mail	9:35 a m	Chicago Ex. 3:55 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:35 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex. 3:03 p m
Erie & Trn Ex via Youngs'n	6:15 p m	Erie & Trn. Ex 9:28 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:30 p m	Chicago Ex. 6:08 p m
Chicago Ex.	3:30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex. 7:08 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:30 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n 9:28 p m

Depart from Allegheny.	Arrive in Allegheny
N. Br'n Acc. 8:58 a m	N. Br'n Acc. 7:02 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:13 a m	N. Br'n Acc. 8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac. 9:58 a m
Rochester Ac. 1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc. 10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc 3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 11:23 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 2:18 p m
N. Br'n Acc. 5:33 p m	N. Br'n Acc. 2:43 p m
N. Br'n Acc. 6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 4:33 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after OCTOBER 16, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	3:50 a m	Way No. 1	6:20 a m
Wall's No. 1	5:30 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 3	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:30 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Acc.	10:15 a m	Wall's No. 4	1:30 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	2:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	3:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:40 p m
Altoona Ac.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:30 p m
Emig'r train	10:30 p m		

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. arrive at Wall's Station at 3:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, to limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 18th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:05 a m
Harmersville	10:10 a m	Kittanning No. 1	11:00 a m
Sharpsburg No. 2	1:45 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:15 p m	Harmersville	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No. 3	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny City Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 8:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:40 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 2:35 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Hope, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good on all the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 381 Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.

Federal Street Depot, Allegheny.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limits its liability to the Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special cont

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

INJURED BY A SNOW BALL.—A little girl named Kellner, while passing along First street, Allegheny, on Wednesday afternoon, was struck on the eye with an "ice ball," thrown by a boy, and injured so badly that it is feared she may lose her sight.

ALLEGHENY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There were ten drunken and disorderly cases before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, yesterday morning. Two were committed to jail for short periods, fines inflicted on three or four, and the remainder discharged.

ARRESTED ON PROCESS.—Officer Blundon yesterday arrested John Nidol, constable of Robinson township, on a process, for contempt of court, in failing to appear in a case of illegal Liquor selling, returned to court by him. He was subsequently released.

ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.—Mr. John S. Edgar, Weighmaster at the Allegheny Diamond Scales, during the month of November weighed one thousand and sixty-eight loads of hay, adding to the city revenue four hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety-nine cents. This is the largest business ever done in any one month in the Allegheny hay market.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Hailman Lodge, No. 291, A. Y. M., of East Liberty, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing Masonic year: William Esler, W. M.; A. J. Davis, S. W.; G. W. King, J. W.; John Beecher, Treasurer; Joseph H. Anderson, Secretary.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named John Ginderly, employed at the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, met with a painful accident on Tuesday. He was engaged with some other workmen in removing a casting from the pit, when, by some mishap, it slipped and fell, catching Mr. Ginderly's fingers, smashing them in such a manner as to necessitate the amputation of three of them at the middle joint.

STORE ROBBED IN BROWNSTOWN.—The clothing store of Samuel Prague, on Carson street, in Brownsville, was broken into on Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, and robbed. An entrance was effected by picking the lock of the front door. Clothing to the value of about seventy-five dollars was stolen from the store room. Suspicion rests on certain parties, and the matter is in the hands of the police.

PASTOR CALLED.—At a meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church, held on Monday afternoon, it was unanimously agreed to call the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., to the pastorate, their late pastor, Rev. Albert Barnes, who held the pastoral position for the last thirty seven years, having lately resigned. Dr. Johnson was formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, and is esteemed as a minister of great talents and ability. He has not yet signified his acceptance of the call.

BIRMINGHAM LABOR LEAGUE.—The Birmingham Labor League, at a meeting held in Nusser's Hall, on Wednesday evening, elected the following permanent officers: President, Henry A. Weaver; Vice Presidents, Adam Gross; Treasurer, Alexander Thoburn; Secretary, Jos. H. Burtt; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Comp; Financial Secretary, Harry McLaughlin; Door-keeper, George Kelly; Representatives to Central League, Andrew Burtand, Alexander Scott.

Homœopathic Fair--Additional Articles Drawn.

The following articles drawn at the Homœopathic Fair have not been previously reported: The Silver set at Mrs. Shaffer's Booth was drawn by James N. Kean. The silver, set contested for by the physicians at this booth, was awarded to Dr. Burgher, and afterwards presented by him to the same booth for the benefit of the Fair. The Rich Bound Volume Book was drawn by Miss Lillie A. Gormly, and the silver cake basket by Miss Sue Lowe. The beautiful sofa cushion at the Stranger's Booth was voted to Mrs. Max. Moorhead by eighty majority.

State Normal School---Liberal Proposals.

For some months past a number of prominent friends of education have been making efforts towards establishing a Normal School in this vicinity. The committee appointed to select a suitable site for the buildings, consisting of Messrs. James B. Lyon, Joseph Dilworth, James Kelley, Col. Wm. Espy, J. W. F. White, and Prof. A. T. Douthett, have visited a number of locations, but have not as yet taken any definite action. A number of liberal propositions have been made to the committee. The first is from the managers of th Bayard estate, who propose to sell thirty acres of ground, and the Bayard Mansion, situated a short distance above McKeesport, on the Youghiogheny river. This property is valued at $40 500, and an offer is made to sell it for that amount, and subscribe $30,000 towards the capital stock. Several residents in the vicinity have agreed to contribute $1 500 towards the project in case the effort proves successful. A third proposition is from Col. Wm. Espy, who agrees to present the institution with ten acres on his farm, situated on the Washington turnpike, three and a half miles from the city, make a donation of five hundred and guarantee a subscription of twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock. Wm. Shaw, Esq., proposes to sell the brick building at Turtle Creek, formerly occupied by the late Allen Brown as a hotel, and thirty-nine acres of ground, for forty-five thousand dollars, agreeing to take ten thousand dollars of the capital stock. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, also proposes to donate to the institution ten or twenty acres of ground on any part of his land the committee may select, and in case they decide upon a site on the Franklin road, half a mile from the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he agrees to contribute five thousand dollars towards the project. The general committee will be called together in a few days, when the proposals will be submitted to them, and a selection of a site made. The buildings will be sufficiently large to accommodate three hundred scholars, and will cost one hundred thousand dollars, which amount, it is supposed, can be readily obtained by subscription.

Public Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MISS MELVILLE.—The handsome young comedienne and vocalist, Miss Emilie Melville, will have a benefit this evening, and notwithstanding the counter attraction of Ristori and the pleasure of sleighing, her admirers will attend in full force. The programme includes the new plays of "Camilla's Husband" and "Ladder of Love," which of themselves form an irresistible attraction for those who enjoy an amusing entertainment. Miss Melville will perform at the matinee to-morrow.

LAST NIGHT OF RISTORI.—There was a select and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music last evening, but it was plain that not even the famous impersonation of "Elizabeth" by the talented Ristori could tempt people to leave their cozy firesides and brave the pelting snow storm that prevailed. The attendance was much the same as that of Wednesday evening. The cast of the play was an improvement on that of last season. "Essex" had a fine representation at the hands of Sig'or Bozzo, while "Lord Howard" was excellently impersonated by Signor Cialli. The play, however, was not so carefully performed as on its first representation, there being little attention paid to details, and all in the cast turned through their parts as coldly as their powers of speech would permit. Ristori was tame in several important scenes —in that where she seizes her father's sword to hold her troops against Philip, and in that where Davison announces that her sister Mary was executed. These were performed without an apparent effort beyond that of getting through as quickly as possible, and not the slightest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience. On the whole, it was anything but a satisfactory performance, which may be accounted for owing to the small audience present.

The evening Ristori will make her last appearance at the Academy, and as Giacometti's new and elaborate tragedy "Marie Antoinette" will be performed for the first and only time in this city, there should be a large attendance. With the historical character of the play most of our readers are familiar. The costumes of the characters are said to be gorgeous one, the seven toilets of "Marie Antoinette" alone being worth one hundred thousand dollars. Seats for this evening may be secured during the day at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Alderman Humbert.)

DISORDERLY IN AN OMNIBUS.

A MR. HARRIS PAID A FINE of $5 00 yesterday to officer Blundon, charged with acting in a very disorderly manner in one of the line of omnibuses plying between this city and Birmingham, on Saturday night. The complaint was brought by Mr. John Price, Superintendent of the omnibus line, who was held for a hearing.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSES.

Mr. Julius Hart, a dry goods merchant, doing business on New York, brought suit yesterday against Mr. Cohen, member of a firm in the hoop skirt business, on Market street, charging him with false pretenses. Mr. Hart alleges that the defendant, a short time since, sent an order to his house in New York for some three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of goods, for which he has failed to remit in the money line. A New York Hart filed his order, but the time for payment came around and passed without the goods or money. Payment, it is thought, he had been induced upon the same order himself in time, it is alleged, for he left the city, and is reported to have left the city, after having sold out his store and goods. The accused was arrested and held to bail for trial.

(Before Alderman Taylor.)

THE RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

Henry Hess and Morris Kestner, the parties charged with the larceny of a number of articles from the Pennsylvania Railroad company, had a hearing which resulted in their being held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each for their appearance at court for trial. Bail, which was forthcoming accordingly and was refused, but Kestner failed to obtain the requisite bail and remained in jail.

(Before Alderman McMasters.)

THREATENED HIS FATHER.

Wm. Campbell made an information yesterday against his son, John Campbell, for surety of the peace, alleging that the son assaulted him and made threats against him. The parties were bound over to appear at the next hearing of the court.

Mr. Singer, of the Three Hundred Dollars Store, had in default of three hundred dollars bail, was committed to the county jail for a hearing on the 18th inst.

(Before Justice Smith, of Shaler Township.)

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Thos Magistrate yesterday committed to the County Jail one Adam Stouffer, for the term of ten days, for disorderly conduct. The complaint was lodged on the 7th inst., by Geo. Bauman.

Allegheny Councils.

A stated meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, Danner, Drum, Gang, Hall, Myler, McCormick, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, A. D. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McMeen.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

SIDEWALKS ASKED FOR.

Mr. Drum presented a petition from citizens residing at the head of Federal street, asking for a plank sidewalk from the terminus of the brick pavement to the city line. The petition was received and ordered to be filed.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from the stockholders of the Allegheny City and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, asking for the right of way for said road through the city. Read and referred to Committee on Passenger Railways.

COLUMBIA HOSE COMPANY.

Mr. Myler presented a petition from members of the Columbia Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, asking for the payment of certain bills for repairs contracted for before the present arrangement between the city and the Company had been effected. The matter was referred to the Committee on Engines, with power to act.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. A. D. Smith, chairman of the Finance Committee presented the report of the Controller, in which he submits for approval bills on the several appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $15,121 24. These, he says, with the bills previously paid and ordered to be paid, together with the interest falling due on the 1st proximo, and the requirements of the sinking fund, will swell the expenditures to the sum of $206 727 37. The Controller makes the following recommendations: That the Finance Committee be authorized to borrow money to pay the interest due January 1st, 1868, and to pay bills and dues, that the Controller be authorized to charge up to the several appropriations the bills unpaid at the end of the year, and to carry all balances to appropriation No. 12. Accompanying the report were resolutions to carry out the foregoing recommendations.

The following are the bills alluded to in the total:

Highways and Finance	$ 658 98
Streets and Bridges	8,881 61
Watch and Lights	123 48
Contingent Fund	246 35
Water Works	10 185 89
	$ 15,121 24
City Officers, Firemen and Police for Nov.	5,372 87
Claims previously paid	2,201 41
Claims unpaid, &c	2,803 34
Total to date	$245,750 87

The Controller gave notice that there is no money to the credit of the appropriation on which a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Smith & Orr.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a communication from the Finance Committee with a resolution authorizing the Committee to have prepared and negotiate and sell on the best possible terms, bonds to the amount of $50,000, in accordance with the ordinance of the 9th of May, 1867, at a price of not less than ninety per cent. Accepted and resolution adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Myler, from the Committee on Streets, presented an ordinance changing the title of the office known as Recording Engineer to that of City Engineer. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Myler presented an ordinance exonerating the contractor from paying a portion of Carroll street, extending fifty-four feet from Federal street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Miller presented the report of the viewers on Locust street, in the Fifth ward. The report was laid over until the next meeting.

The President presented the report of the viewers on Union street, which, he said, had been lying in the Controller's office for thirty days awaiting the approval of Council. On motion the report was approved.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the viewers on the Canal street sewer. Mr. Myler moved that the report be filed in the Treasurer's office, and that the persons upon whom assessments have been made be personally notified of the amount of their assessment. Adopted.

Mr. Miller offered an ordinance providing for the negotiations of a portion of the city bonds, by the Finance Committee, in amounts of five hundred dollars, for such sums as the Committee may deem necessary, not, however, to exceed $30,000. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution authorizing the Gas Company to procure and put up the lamp posts already ordered. Adopted.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs Cutler, Drennan, Dill, Hanna, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McDonald, McNeil, Slagle, Smith, Voegtly, Zoller and President Riddle.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

"REGULATING" COUNCILS.

Mr. Dill presented an ordinance "for better regulating of Councils." The ordinance provided that no member of Councils shall be eligible to a seat in that body, after presenting himself before the people for any office of profit in the city, county or State, and that Councils shall have power to expel any member so offending. Further, that Councils reject any employee or appointee of the city to hand in his resignation before becoming a candidate for an office of profit.

The Chair stated that in his opinion Councils had no jurisdiction in the matter. A motion for its adoption was then made and seconded, after which the rules were suspended and the ordinance finally adopted. In Select Council laid on the table.

THE COMMON IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Dill also presented the following:

WHEREAS, The expenses of the city for the present year are in excess of those of the past, and in view of the large increase of taxes to meet the demands of the ensuing year, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed to issue his proclamation for a vote to be taken for and against the Common Improvement at the City Election to be held on the second Tuesday of January next.

The resolution was laid on the table without discussion.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets, embracing the following statement of receipts for the month of November:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$1,107 20
John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales	426 99
James Hunter, Second Ward Scales	538 50
Total	$2,073 69

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

A STREET BLOCKADED.

Mr. Slagle offered a resolution instructing the City Engineer to ascertain whether the Western Pennsylvania Railroad were not building a wall on North Canal street, and report the facts to Councils. The resolution was adopted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Voegtly, from the Committee on Engines, presented an ordinance for the better regulation of the Fire Department of the city, which had been prepared by the Committee in conjunction with the Firemen's Association. The ordinance gives the Association charge of the Department, and provides for the appointment of a Chief Engineer at a salary of $1,200 per annum.

Mr. Cutler moved that further consideration of the ordinance be postponed for the present. Carried by a vote of ten yeas to four nays.

SLEEPING BUNKS FOR FIREMEN.

Mr. Drennan offered a resolution authorizing the purchase of six sleeping bunks for the use of members of the Ellsworth Hose Company. The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

INFORMATION ASKED FOR.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to report to Councils the number of feet of water pipe laid during the year, together with the cost for laying the same.

Mr. Smith stated that it was reported that the pipes could have been laid much cheaper in case the work had been given out by contract. The resolution was adopted.

A LOWRY FIRE PLUG OBJECTED TO.

Mr. McNeil presented a resolution in regard to the placing of a Lowry fire plug in the Fifth ward, and asking that the Committee on Water be directed to inform Councils by what authority it had been done, which was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

The Relief Fund.

The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged:

Mr. Everett, COMMERCIAL	$50 00
Slaughaupp Presbyterian Church	25 00
Mr. Kelker & Co	10 00
Best & Robinson	15 00
Best & Robinson's Employees	
Reserve Township Independent Beneficial Society, Mt. Alto Cemetery	20 00
Miss M. E. Patterson, Punxsutawney, Pa	5 00
West Methodist Sabbath School, Allegheny, by John Clancy	2 25
Mr. Jeremiah Murphy	2 00
Miss Ella Smith and Annie Chandler, proceeds of a Penny Fair	2 00
Amount previously reported	$163 34
	13,829 07
Total	$13,992 41

W. M. CLANEY, Treas'r Relief Fund.

Sale this Day of an Excellent House and Lot in Allegheny.

Our readers are again referred to A. Leggate's advertisement in Auction Sales, regarding the sale of Mr. Gallagher's house and lot on Ohio avenue, Allegheny City. This property is finely situated, and is convenient to business, the street cars passing the door. The lot is three hundred feet deep and one hundred and twenty-two feet wide, giving a country lot in the heart of the city. Do not fail to attend the sale, this day (Friday) at 2½ o'clock.

COSTIVENESS.—Persons who suffer from this painful condition of the digestive organs, will experience immediate and permanent relief by making use of Wilson's Pills, a medicine which has been thoroughly tested in this and one hundred diseases of the bowels. Sold by all the leading druggists in the United States.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS, at lowest prices at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

HORSE CLOTHS, Gray Blankets, &c., &c., cheaper than elsewhere, at the Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

The Place to Get Good Articles.

Now on hand and for sale, at the Iron City Spice Mills, all the different kinds of ground spices of the very best quality. All goods marked *strictly pure* warranted equal to anything in the market. Also prime Roast Coffee of the best quality and at the lowest market price, put up in one pound packages or by the bag. Also, have just received one car prime white Tennessee corn, which we are manufacturing into a choice article of White Corn Meal expressly for family use. Also, Yellow Corn Meal of the best quality, and fresh ground every day. Chopped feed of the various kinds constantly on hand, all of which we offer at the very *lowest market price*. Wholesale and retail dealers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, Iron City Spice Mills, Fifth street extension. Strickler & Moriedge.

FINE SINGING BIRDS AT AUCTION, this day at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Room, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

Card.

DR. E. S. Aborn informs his patients and friends of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he will be absent after the 15th until the 15th of January, 1868, and that thereafter he will only be professionally at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 20th of each month.

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1867. 4*

The Universalist Fair

Opened last evening at the City Hall. It bids fair to be one of the most interesting and successful enterprises of the present season, and considering its worthy object it is unquestionably deserving of the highest success. The Fair terminates every evening with a "hop," for which one of the best bands in the city is engaged. Go by all means.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., at lowest prices, at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street. See auction sales on Saturday.

Blackmore is Mayor

And his friends are jubilant, as they have a right to be, but not more so than those who are screaming with delight over the elegant suits made by Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, the leaders in Fashionable Merchant Tailoring, Gent's and Youths' Furnishing Goods, of every description, at the latest novelties in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, etc. Drop in and examine the stock.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Removal of the Office of Sword's Brick Machine.

The office of the Sword Brick Machine Company has been removed from 59 Penn and 58 Canal street, between Penn and Liberty, just opposite the Elevator, to the Union railroad depot. They occupy the second floor of the new building recently erected by Messrs. Watson & McKay.

BUFFALO Overshoes, Arctic and Gums, for ladies', gents', misses', boys', youths' and children's wear, at popular prices, at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Selditz's, No. 39 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, healthful, and *invigorating* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less from dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are threatened with fever to exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz.: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, dating so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and from chronic coughs, bronchitis, consumption and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to removal of exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a sure cure, though it lies in the same direction. One advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease in family, with a subject and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - $5 to 8

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - $3 to 5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

P. I. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Joe. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. d-w

MARRIED:

THAW—COLLEY—On Thursday evening, December 12th, 1867, by Rev. S. N. Seaver, WILLIAM THAW to MARY, daughter of Josiah Colley, Esq., No cards.

WILSON—DEAVOR—On Tuesday evening, December 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. J. Wilson, ROBERT WILSON to MAGGIE, daughter of Rev. J. F. Deavor, both of Beaver, Pa.

DIED:

HOWARD—At 2½ o'clock A. M., December 13, 1867, Miss ADRIANA ISABELLA, only daughter of Thomas and Marietta S. Howard, aged twenty-four years.

Funeral from her father's residence, in Lawrenceville, December 13, at 2 P. M.

The Best Holiday Gift is one of those Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, on Exhibition and for sale by Wm. Summer & Co., No. 27 Fifth street.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

PAPER BAGS.
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURE, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries.

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES, same.

TREES, TREES, TREES.
A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,
For sale by
JOHN B. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVE for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when putting the first entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust, requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class fuel consumer. 8th since. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHELBATT, Agents, No. 84 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 12, 1867.

The local money market shows no important changes. The rates at which most of the offerings are taken outside of bank are from one to one and a half per cent. a month. All the banks report a close line. A great deal of the maturing paper is renewed, and much of it without reductions.

—Government securities are reported active but fluctuating, and the '81 sixes show a decline to-day. McVay & Co. and James T. Brady & Co. quote the New York rates at the closing Board, as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	104½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	104½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	105¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	106¼
December '65 Compounds	110½
June 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
10-40s	103¾
5-20s, 1867	106¼

The New York papers report more foreign demand for our bonds, and the execution of orders has stiffened the price of some of the series.

—The gold quotation to-day is lower than is has been since last July, when it sold down to 130. The report that both Houses of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury have agreed upon a financial policy wholesome in its effects, and likely to prove acceptable to the country, has had a depressing effect upon the premium. The advance in five-twenties at London to 71 9-16 also helped the decline.

—Stocks manifest a good deal of speculative movement. Our Fort Wayne has recovered from its protracted low figures, and is close up to par. It is still much below its merits. The precipitate decline in Northwestern common excites considerable attention. The *Times* says no explanation of this movement, after a substantial rise of 50 or 60 days from 47 to 65 ¾ cent., was attributed to the Ex-Governor. The explanation is that the sudden decline is by no means inconsistent with the purely artificial nature—measured by the supposed intrinsic value of the stock—of the movement. Right upon the prospective value—of the recent advance. The whole movement has been engineered with singular boldness, and, if successful in the sequel, we may hereafter be able to say how great is its jobbing ability. Whether the violent fluctuation to-day is only an incident in the well-considered machinery of the movement, or the sign that the speculation has "broken down," is not clear, since stock of the company failed to sympathize with the decline in the common; as it had previously failed to sympathize in the great rise. The transactions to-day are as follows:

Michigan Southern	81½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	57½
Chicago & Rock Island	98½
Erie	72¾
Chicago & Northwestern	24¾

—A Portland, Me., paper states that the liability of the following banks to redeem their bills will have expired in 1868, but by several legislative enactments was extended to March 1, 1868, and the bank commissioners have given official notice that it will expire at that time: Augusta Bank, Freeman's Bank, Granite Bank, at Augusta; Northern Bank, at Hallowell; Cobbosseecontee Bank, at Gardiner; People's Bank, at Waterville; Lewiston Falls Bank, at Lewiston; South Berwick Bank, at South Berwick; Bank of Winthrop, at Winthrop; Bath Bank, Long Reach Bank, at Bath; Marine Bank, at Damariscotta; Sagadahoc Bank, at Bath (expires April 1, 1868); New Castle (expires March 29, 1868); Kenduskeag Bank, at Bangor; Lumberman's Bank, at Oldtown; Orono Bank, at Orono; Trader's Bank, at Bangor (expires May 2, 1868); Bank of Somerset, at Skowhegan. Unless holders of bills of the above banks will govern themselves accordingly.

—The Cincinnati money market is still under an excessive pinch. The *Commercial* reports the pressure is unremitting, and in addition to the heavy outflow of currency in purchases of hogs, there is the drain of it into the County Treasury in payment of taxes. Rarely, if at any time hitherto, have borrowers experienced a harder time, and rates of interest are gauged by what the applicant for accommodations will stand. That this condition of things is endured so well as it is, may well occasion surprise.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY MORNING, December 13, 1867.

Business yesterday was confined to local trades only. The snow storm that set in at midnight on Wednesday continued all day, blockading the streets and their avenues of trade. It was beyond all doubt the severest storm that has visited this part for a long time, and at the time of writing this report it still continued. Dispatches from Oil City report the market very dull at previous prices and two feet snow on the ground and still coming down. In our own market we did not learn of a single operation in crude for present or future delivery. Prices are also altogether nominal. We omit them as they couldn't possibly have any bearing on the market. It may be proper to note that the supply on hand is sufficient for all purposes. The receipts by the Allegheny Valley for the past twenty-four hours were 4,142 ₱ bushel, and new car at $1 80@1 85 ₱ bushel, from first hands.

WHEAT—Choice white wheat commands $2 60@ 2 65, and red white $2 40@2 55, at the various mills. Millers are the only purchasers of consequence in this market. There is considerable wheat and other kinds of grain passing through on Eastern account.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In bulk we quote at $5, and in paper sacks at $5 25@5 50 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—Trade to-day very limited on account of the snow blockade. Prices unchanged, and we continue to quote wheat at $11 50@12 ₱ bbl, and spring at $10 25@10 75 ₱ bbl.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 12, 1867.

CATTLE.—The market during the week was active for prime cattle. There was plenty of purchasers at a large advance over the highest prices paid last week. For instance, the extreme prices last week were $4 50 @6 75 ₱ cwt. This week $2 50, $4 15@8 75 ₱ cwt. was obtained. The first mentioned were bulls, which always sell low. The market at the close was very firm. Eastern buyers were on hand, and made liberal purchases. The Eastern exports of cattle were 1,641 head. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 28	190	$1 00@7 10
December 5	443	3 50@5 75
December 12	600	2 50@8 75

The sales this week exceed last 217 head.

SHEEP.—The market was fairly supplied during the week, with an improved demand for the better descriptions. The exports last week were 6,819 head, an increase compared with the week ending December 5 of 1,258. The extreme prices were $2 50@4 40 ₱ cwt. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 28	1,666	$3 00@4 35
December 5	5,341	2 50@4 70
December 12	5,033	2 50@4 40

The above exhibits a falling off in sales for the past week of 308 head.

HOGS—The market was very active with a brisk demand for packing and for export. The sales were the largest we have reported this season, exceeding last week 1,167 head. Towards the close packers were on hand. On Wednesday afternoon Messrs. Harbaugh & Co. purchased four car loads, and Messrs. Myers & Co. six car loads. The advance of the week ranged from 40c to $1 00 ₱ cwt, according to size and quality. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 28	9,203	$5 40@7 00
December 5	14,306	5 75@7 25
December 12	16,123	6 25@7 60

The following live stock was shipped for Eastern markets from Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards during the week ending December 10, 1867:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Pittsburgh	234	4,956	149	110
N. Y. via Allentown	1,094	16,053	1,937	13
Bal timore		897		39
Local Statistics	223	1,135	1,198	165
Total	1,551	16,961	5,561	427
December 5d	1,530	26,076	6,849	253

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Glass, L & Co.	C Musselman	136	17,275	4 80
Glass, L & Co.	Harbaugh & Co	136	17,000	4 80
Weicomber	D Cromwell	94	12,325	4 30
Glass, L & Co.	Harbaugh & Co	136	17,000	4 80
Glass, L & Co.	D C Meredith	21	29,025	4 80
Glass, L & Co.	Harbaugh & Co	136	17,000	4 80
Hedges & Taylor	Moses	4	4,000	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Moses	4	4,000	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Mc Grover	21	19,075	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Mc Grover	21	19,075	6 00
D Cameron	Daniels & H	31	42,700	6 00
Evans & Co	Evans & Co	40	48,000	6 00
A Reeder	D Mc Baker	20	18,000	6 00
A Reeder	Mc Grover	20	18,000	6 00
Weicomber	M Z Summers	2	2,000	6 00
Weicomber	M Z Summers	2	2,000	6 00
J Amil	Moses	4	3,800	6 00
J Amil	Moses	4	3,800	6 00
Cassidy & H	F Klemens	21	19,325	6 00
Cassidy & H	F Klemens	21	19,325	6 00
P Rimmel	P F Orr	19	17,100	6 00
Mc Cready	J Auld	20	21,375	6 00
Mc Cready	J Auld	20	21,375	6 00
A Heffner	P Wonter	22	18,850	6 00
Hartley & Jeffery	Daniels & H	31	42,700	6 00
W Garrall	H Miller	18	22,100	6 00
W Garrall	H Miller	18	22,100	6 00
J W Garrall	H Miller	18	22,100	6 00
J W Garrall	H Miller	18	22,100	6 00
Cassidy & H	Cassidy & H	35	35,800	6 00
A Warner	Cassidy & H	35	35,800	6 00
A Warner	Cassidy & H	35	35,800	6 00
A Warner	D K Pearsons	18	12,825	6 00
Mc Pherson & W	D K Pearsons	18	12,825	6 00
Glass, L & Co	Glass, L & Co	21	21,000	6 00

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Messr. Harbaugh & Co	Gilchrist & Co	100	17,000	$ 7 10
Hood & Graham	Gilchrist & Co	118	21,000	7 00
Glass & Co	Gilchrist & Co	100	17,000	7 00
Glass & Co	Gilchrist & Co	124	23,000	7 00
Glass & Co	Gilchrist & Co	124	23,000	7 00
John Henderson	Gilchrist & Co	150	45,000	6 75
Hood & Graham	Gilchrist & Co	118	21,000	7 00
E Smith	Gilchrist & Co	100	17,000	7 00
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